# MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE &c.

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"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

### IMPROVEMENT OF SANDY SOILS.

Renovation—Renovation—Renovation, is the constant cry coming up from exhausted soils, to the ears of the farmers. How to do it, often puzzles him as much as it would how to feed a flock of famishing children, and no provisions within his reach.

We had an invitation, the other day, from one who calls himself a sandy ground farmer. His farm is sandy, warm, quick, and weak, as he says. Will bear good crops, so long as he can "*stuff*" it with manure, and then stops. If you "*come across anything*," said he, "*that will touch my case, do publish it.*" Well, friend Sandy, here's an *idee* for you, which we borrow in part from the Pennsylvania Farm Journal. It was written for that paper, by Dr. J. S. Houghton, who had been farming among the New Jersey sands, and learned something by practical experience, among the sandy knolls of the *watermelon* State.

He recommends a curious mode of culture; but his *sheet anchor* seems to be the use of the field pea for a green crop. This is a variety of pea, little if any cultivated here. It seems to be a variety that yields much vine, and little pea; while we prefer a variety that yields much pea, and little vine.

The following are extracts from his remarks. The following plans of renovation he recommends as better than direct manuring:

1. Growing potatoes, and other crops, with large compost of simple peat, prepared for use with lime and salt, in the proportions of three bushels of lime to one of salt, and eighteen or twenty bushels of this mixture to the quantity of peat used per acre.

2. Using Guano and Bone dust, (the latter dissolved with sulphuric acid,) 300 lbs. of Guano per acre, on whatever crop you choose. He thinks carrots most profitable for the manure.

3. The growing of clover, by the aid of Guano and plaster, with little or no use of composts, and turning under the clover as a green crop.

4. The growing of the field pea, feeding the same to stock, and making manure for more valuable crops.

This last he prefers. He considers the field pea a kind of clover plant, and, like clover, may be made to flourish on very barren and sandy soil, with the lightest possible dressing, except the use of lime or plaster of paris, or a little vegetable matter.

The vine grows about 18 inches or two feet high, very rank, and spreads over a large space, and yields a great abundance of large pods, each containing a dozen or more of peas, much like the small white bean in shape, though of different colors. The merit of the crop, he says, consists in this—that it costs but little for seed, grows luxuriantly on the poorest soil, requires but little manure, and yields a large amount of valuable fodder and grain, while, if turned under green, it is equal in value, if not superior, to clover.

It may be grown at once where clover cannot be started, and requires but little cultivation. The vine, green or dry, is eagerly eaten by cows or horses, especially if served as "cut feed," and sprinkled with meal; and the grain, if boiled or ground, and fed as meal, will be freely eaten by horses, cows, hogs and chickens, and is unsurpassed, in its nutritive qualities, by wheat itself.

Pea meal is especially useful for working cattle, as it abounds in the flesh forming or nutritious principle, (nitrogen,) to a greater extent than any other grain, and is, also, admirably adapted as food for hens, while laying, as it is rich in albumen, the chief constituent of eggs, and also in sulphur, so necessary to produce the "hen fruit" in perfection.

We give you, thus far, Dr. Houghton's remarks, although he says much more on the same subject. How the field pea, he speaks of, would flourish so far North as this, we do not know, but it would probably soon become acclimated.

If it would not, we have varieties enough that are already acclimated, and if not so prolific in barren soils as the variety he recommends, they may nevertheless do well. Try them, brother Sandy Farm, and let us know how you succeed.

### ONE ACRE MORE.

Our spring proves to be rather backward. The warm rains haven't visited us yet, and the sun seems to be playing the modern dandy, by wrapping himself up every morning in a *shawl*, and going his rounds in rather gloomy humor. But never mind that. The good book you know says, "The sluggard will not plough by reason of the cold, therefore he shall beg in harvest and have nothing." So don't let us be caught in that company.

But what shall we do! Why try to do a little more than we did last year. We are aware that seed is scarce, and consequently high in price. We are also aware that the drought last summer cut off the hay crop, and in many sections of the State it is very severe, and that renders the team weak, and diminishes the *propelling* power of the farmer; but still, a little extra exertion will enable every farmer in Maine to cultivate one more acre than he did last year, in some sort of a crop. If you cannot do any better, lot out an acre somewhere, to be put by-and-by into ruta baga or flat turnips. These are valuable for cattle feed, and the more cattle feed you get of this kind the less call there will be on your grain bin, and by consequence, the more breadstuffs will there be for the people.

There are two reasons why breadstuffs are so high now. One is the droughts that we have had for three successive seasons, which diminished the grass crop. The other is the inordinate avarice of speculators who deal in breadstuffs. They take advantage of circumstances, and combine to keep the price up beyond its actual value. To obviate this state of things every farmer must make it a religious duty to exert himself a little more in order to increase agricultural products among us. Let "one acre more" be the watchword, and with determined zeal, and strong in faith and good courage, carry out the plan.

Produce of every kind brings remunerating prices, and the farmers who have the means can now not only employ them profitably for themselves, but can occasionally give a neighbor a lift who may be in a *pinch*, or need a little addition to his team occasionally, to help him *start* the *load*.

So let us be of good cheer—help ourselves prudently, and our neighbor kindly, and not stop ploughing by reason of the cold, lest in harvest time we find ourselves in the *vocative* among the empty-bag gentry.

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Erratas. In the first column, near the bottom of the communication published in the Farmer of April 25th, over the signature of J. Copp, speaking of scions taken from imported pear trees, he intended to say that no scions were more sure to grow.

Also in our last number, in the communication on the Cultivation of Fruit, in the second paragraph in the sixth line from the top of the column, it should read $850 instead of $8.50.

### WORMS IN CORN-STALKS.

This worm is a great pest to the farmer, and, although the complaints of its ravages are not so long and loud as those made against the cut-worm, yet it is none the less destructive to the interests of the corn-grower. As no article in any of the agricultural journals relating to its history has met my eye, and finding but few people conversant with its habits, you will pardon me for giving the results of my own observation.

Its color when matured to full size, which is from one inch and one-eighth to one inch and one-quarter in length, is a bright red slate color, interspersed with white. It deposits its eggs both on the corn and on the dry stover, and it is probable that but few kernels of corn germinate but what have one or more of these enter its germ. It is seldom that the stock is wholly destroyed, but it will have a yellow, sickly appearance, for a long time after its appearance above ground, until it shows the tassel, the top of which is generally covered by the worm's chips, besides the last or top leaves being perforated with numerous small holes. Some fields are injured in the above manner more than fifty per cent.

The remedy for this devastator is very simple, being merely to plant the corn near the surface of the ground, and be sure and not hill up any at the first hoeing. I have never seen corn dropped in the bottom of the furrow, or covered very deep, but what was more or less affected by its operations; and, by the way, I have never seen any thing that would stop the ravages of the cut-worm so effectually, as to pull the dirt entirely away from its roots, as the worm cannot or will not work much above ground.

Any one who has made much observation on this subject, will remember that worms always work the most destructively just after the corn has been hoed. When corn has been favorably started, it grows faster than the worm gains strength, and will throw it out previous to the appearance of the tassel, the worm being then about one-half or three-fourths of an inch long. I have counted, in once crossing a field at this stage of the corn's growth, as many as thirty or forty just coming into daylight. Perhaps Dr. Harris can favor us with some light on this subject.

CORN-GROWER.

*Hanson, Feb.* 7, 1855. [N. E. Farmer.

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Strawberry Cultivation. Those who know anything about the magnificent strawberries, and the immense quantities of them raised on a bed of about 30 feet by 40, for several years past, in the garden formerly owned by me in King-street, may like to know the process by which I cultivate them.

I applied once a week, for three times, commencing when the green leaves first began to start, and making the last application just before the plants were in full bloom the following preparation of nitrate of potash, glauber salts, and sal-soda, each one pound; dissolved in 30 gallons of rain or river water. One-third was applied at a time, when the weather was dry; I applied clear soft water between times of using the preparation—as the growth of the young leaves is so rapid that unless well supplied with water the sun will scorch them. I used a common watering pot, and made the application towards evening. Managed in this way, there is neither any necessity of digging over the bed, and setting it out anew. Beds ten years old are not only as good, but better than those of two or three years of age. But you must be sure to keep the weeds out. [Northampton Gazette.

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Wool. Purchasers have been actively engaged in many parts of the country, since the close of Congress, in buying up the wool from first hands at improved prices; they have paid, generally, from 30 to 38 cents for grade and full blood. Probably the average will not fall below 35 cents. The movement first, to stock their mills, and next to depress prices, so that they can get the next clip at a low figure. We see no reason why wool should be had under 40 cents. There is, however, so large a demand for coarse wools, for making army cloth, that the finer wools have been neglected, and it may therefore help to keep down our better wools. We think that the price will range from 33 to 45 cents for grade to full blood, depending upon quality and condition, more than any previous year. [Wool Grower.

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Quantity of Seed. Mr. Mechi, the distinguished agriculturist at Tiptree Hall, says—"Our farmers have, many of them, yet to learn the advantages of a moderate quantity of seed." The true rule we believe to be to make the land rich and use the less seed; then you get a vigorous growth and fully matured seed.

### WINTHROP GREENING.

Size, large, form flat, color straw yellow, with a handsome blush on the sunny side; stem set in a deep broad cavity, short calyx, large, in a broad basin. Flesh of fine texture, crisp, juicy, of a rich saccharine subacid taste. This fruit originated in the orchard of Mr. Howe, in Winthrop, Maine, it being the first orchard planted in that town; the farm was bought by Jacob Nelson, who brought the apple into notice. The tree has a healthy, handsome, wide spreading top, is a quick grower, and good bearer. It is one of the best apples for the dessert or for cooking, that has originated in the State; keeps till winter, but considered a November apple. This apple has been called by some, and even described in some publications, under the name of "Lincoln Pippin,"

WINTHROP GREENING.

Winthrop, February 10, 1855.

*To the Editor of the Maine Farmer:*

Agreeably to your request, I herewith transmit what knowledge I am possessed of, in regard to the origin of that excellent apple, called the Winthrop Greening. In the year 1803, I owned and lived upon that part of the "home farm" in Winthrop, where Mr. John Stanley now lives. The orchard upon the farm was planted by Mr. Howe, from seeds he procured at the Westward, and as I am informed, was the first ever planted in the town. It was a *natural fruit orchard*, not a solitary graft having been set in the whole of it; and it produced a great variety of very excellent fruit.

In this orchard was the tree you inquired about. I raised about a dozen bushels in the year above mentioned, of the apples now called Winthrop Greening. I carried about one-half of this crop to Hallowell, and sold them to different individuals. Among whom I recollect Messrs. Dummer, Moody and Agry.

The next time that I went to that town to market, some of these gentlemen inquired if I had any more of the kind of apples that I brought before, saying they would give me the praise of bringing the best apples to market they ever saw.

There can be no manner of doubt that the Winthrop Greening originated from seed planted by Mr. Howe in the orchard I have spoken of, and if there is any special honor attached to any one on account of it, I believe it belongs to me for introducing it to the public.

Very respectfully yours, Jacob Nelson.

[Trans. Ag. Societies in Maine.

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For the Maine Farmer.

### CAUTION IN CHOOSING AND SETTING TREES.

Mr. Editor:—While my neighbor Dr. E. J. F., is descanting on the merits of the grape with laudable enthusiasm, I will devote a few pages to my old, tried, true and favorite friend, the apple.

The extensive preparation which has been made, and is making for setting trees this spring, will give a value to my remarks, at this time, if they would have a value at any time.

There can be no danger of too much being done in this business, if all is well done, for the supply of good apples cannot exceed the demand for many generations to come; and capital that is *well* invested in planting and improving orchards promises larger interest for the next century, at least, than in any other improvement upon the farm. It can hardly be supposed any careful observer and attentive reader of the agricultural and horticultural journals of the present day, will fail in choice of location, and preparation of ground for planting an orchard; still *some* may fail in these; but more loss is to be apprehended from an injudicious selection of trees. This is a matter which, if not of the first and last, is at least of *lasting* importance. It would be better for any man, who has his ground prepared for setting trees this spring, to postpone—not indefinitely—all further operations, till he can raise trees from the seeds, than to fail in the important step of procuring good trees. Four or five years growth from the seeds give trees of suitable size for planting in orchards, and vigorous trees, selected from a nursery upon the farm, or in the immediate neighborhood, and on the same kind of soil as that on which they are to be set, in five years more will be in advance of the scrubs which are being sent about the country by pretended "agents of foreign nurserymen." In raising an orchard, the choice of trees in a nursery is of as much interest as the choice of animals from a yard of neat or other stock. In both there are individuals which, with the same food and care, distinguish themselves above their fellows by a stronger and more vigorous growth, and that superiority they generally retain;—the exceptions do not vary the rule. The advantage of having trees raised in the neighborhood, and on the same kind of soil, lies in their being *constitutionally* adapted to their locality, and on this account alone much more valuable than trees brought from other States, or from remote parts of our own State. This is not the only reason why foreign trees should generally be avoided. Some of the "canvassers" or "agents" who sell trees, are mere speculators, who purchase refuse trees of the nurserymen, and carry or send them about the country to sell. The valuable trees are generally sent to orders from the nurseries, and the refuse (unsaleable varieties, those that have lost their labels, and those of bad form and other defects) are sold to the speculators. In some cases whole nurseries that have been run down by neglect, or that have had the valuable trees all taken out, are bought by them to make money upon. Trees have been brought into this city that are not worth carting a mile for any purpose, either for fuel or any other use; and some who had contracted for them, have been wise enough to send them back to the wharf on the same cart that conveyed them to the farm.

While I advise to avoid as much as possible purchasing fruit trees, especially apple trees, from a distance, I will take the risk of "hard knocks" by giving my views in relation to buying grafted apple trees. My opinion in this matter is formed from a good deal of observation, and some practical knowledge. I am fully convinced, from the sources referred to, that natural trees are worth more to plant in an orchard than those grafted in the nursery, even if you are certain of obtaining the variety you pay for. A much larger proportion of them fail—die on being transplanted, and those that live do not grow readily and vigorously; most of them being grafted with shoots from bearing trees, are inclined to, and do "limb out" too near the ground. Whatever may be said in favor of low trees, they are not adapted to the wants and general habits of the farmers of the Kennebec valley. I have no doubt that every man who tries it will be convinced, if he is not already, that the most economical treatment of an orchard, either as regards uniform productiveness or continued health and long life, is to keep it in pasture, and supply any deficiency in nutriment by top dressing, without cutting roots with the plow. Trees with trunks five feet to the first branches will admit of having neat cattle—cows and young stock—feed amongst them till the branches begin to bend with the weight of fruit, and after that, sheep and hogs may follow till the valuable fruit begins to fall. I cannot see so much force in the argument, that low trees are less exposed to winds. But little difference will be perceived in this respect in an orchard of trees in the same locality, if the trees are of uniform height, whether that height be five feet or two and a half feet; not enough, at any rate, to compensate for the inconvenience of performing any kind of labor about the latter.

I notice many trees which have been recently set out in this vicinity, have two, and in some cases three or four branches of nearly equal size formed at one and a half or two feet from the ground, and these trained near together some two and a half feet higher before there are any spreading branches. Time and money spent on such trees are generally lost. They are sooner or later split down by the force of wind, or weight of foliage and fruit, and the owner, perhaps at the moment when he expects to reap the waited for fruits of his labor, sees his hopes dashed to the ground.

Trees, to be valuable, should be trained in the nursery to the desired height before allowing any side shoots to attain any considerable size, and then if it form a top with three or four spreading branches, without an upright, well; if not, after it has recovered from the operation of transplanting, cut it off at that height and graft; in which case you are sure to have branches spread as much as the nature of the variety will admit. If a tree has three or four well spread natural branches, without an upright one in the centre, it is better to save them and graft each when large enough to insert scions in, at one and a half to two feet from the main trunk.

I have stated, dogmatically, that trees grafted in the nursery are less vigorous and more liable to die on being transplanted than natural trees. One reason of this, no doubt, is their forced growth in the nurseries, which alone should deter persons from purchasing them, except to set in highly cultivated gardens. I think the failures cannot *all* be attributed to this cause. My own observation inclines me to believe there are other causes for their failure, and in this I am not alone. As to what these causes are, I am in the dark, as to their existence, I have no doubt. It has been said, and is still believed, in one neighborhood in which I am acquainted, that a Roxbury Russet tree grafted in the nursery cannot be made to live long to bear fruit after being moved from the nursery. This I know is not the fact, and I also *think* I know, that they are more liable to fail than other varieties of grafted nursery trees, and that grafted nursery trees generally are more liable to fail than natural trees. Why this should be peculiarly the case with the russet, is a question for the curious or the philosophic, especially when viewed in connection with the fact that few varieties of scions are more sure and hardy when set upon trees of all ages and in all conditions.

*Gardiner, April* 20, 1855. N. F.

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### ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

We copy the following from the Oxford Democrat. They are answers from friend Goodale, of Saco, to certain queries propounded by Dr. True. Our readers will find good information in them:

Mr. Editor:—I notice an inquiry in the Democrat of 6th inst., addressed to me by your correspondent N. T. T.; and it being very pleasant whenever practicable to have a bit of horticultural chat either orally or on paper, I snatch a few moments to reply, premising that a nurseryman has not always much leisure during April and May.

If he has business enough to earn his bread and butter, he may have several hundred of customers, who require attention from an hour to several days each, and averaging, we will suppose, a half a day in the way of answering inquiries, making selections, and the execution of their orders, and there being in this climate of ours, where the transition from Winter to Summer is so brief, only some fifty to sixty days to divide among them all, (and that little perhaps lessened by sundry severe storms) it may appear that he has occupation enough. If you add to this, that he may have some thousands, or scores of thousand of stocks to plant out and those of previous years' planting to graft, and plenty else besides, perhaps he may be fairly excused from writing *lengthy* newspaper articles—but enough of preface. The point of the inquiry seems to be, whether it will answer to trim up the trunk of a pear or quince to the height of 3½ or 4 feet, and the writer seems to assume that it is perfectly safe so to treat Standard pears, by which he probably intends pears on pear root—and the answer is that it is just as safe in one case as in the other. The fact is that the bark of young pear trees is more susceptible of injury by exposure to the sun's rays, than some other trees, and the object of low branching is to shade the trunk by natural means—some long straw tied loosely around will serve the same purpose, but it may be forgotten or neglected. It would require columns, nay, volumes, to go over the whole subject involved in the inquiries made, but I will give a few statements and definitions from which possibly your readers may *cipher out* a fraction of it.

Most varieties of pears naturally assume a more upright form than the apple, some being particularly erect as Madeleine, others naturally assume a more pyramidal form, as Urbaniste, (which, by the way, is one of the best, though a slow grower in the nursery,) others still have an awkward habit, sprawling and twisting every way, like Marie Louise. The habit of growth while young is sometimes considerably modified by age, often improved.

The terms Standard, Dwarf Standard, Pyramid, Espalier, &c., refer to the *style* in which the tree is grown. A Standard being trimmed up to a 4 to 6 feet trunk, before branching—Dwarf Standard, 2 to 3 feet ditto. Pyramids branch as low as may be, and the lowest branches are trained to be the longest, &c. All this is expected by the mode of Pruning, and is in great measure, a matter of taste. You may have Standards on Quince, or on pear root, or any other on formed, tree on either. Pears on pear root are usually grown as Standards, and on Quince as Dwarf Standards or Pyramids, and hence, there is some confusion in the common use of the words. The best form is a matter of opinion and fancy, and circumstances must decide; for myself, I prefer the Dwarf Standard in a great majority of cases, both for those on pear or quince. If you have time and taste and skill, to train Pyramids, very well; you have your reward in *very handsome* trees. If not, you may have as *productive* ones with far less pains, by adopting the Dwarf Standard form. If you be determined to have a tall made trunk, be careful to protect it by artificial means until it passes the age of puberty, and nature provides a sufficient protection in the rough bark it then assumes.

The *stock* of a fruit tree is that portion below the insertion of the bud or scion. It is often erroneously used, as if synonymous with *stalk*, or more properly the *trunk* of the tree. In the case of pears on Quince, the stock should be planted entirely below the surface of the ground. One word more. I find the terms *Dwarf Pear* and *Standard Pear* used sometimes, as if to denote distinct species of the pear tree, whereas the difference is only the variation produced by differing modes of culture. This use of the terms, it is supposed, has been introduced by sundry, smooth tongued persons, who buy up the refuse of Western nurseries, which ought to be consigned to the brush heap, and peddle them about the country as *Agents*, and whose knowledge of, and interest in trees, appears to be wholly confined to the profits they may yield *before being planted*. S. L. G.

*Saco, April*, 1855.

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How to Make Good Bread. Take one-fourth as much of sour milk, with saleratus to sweeten or neutralize it, as you wish to make a loaf; three-fourths warm water; a table-spoonful of salt; stir in Indian meal till it is quite thick; put in a pan and bake for four hours, to a light brown. If the crust gets too hard it will be materially bettered by steaming it in slices before serving it on table. Our corn bread is too often spoiled by raising it with yeast, which destroys its sweetness, and by too little baking, which makes it less wholesome and palatable.

[Dollar Newspaper.

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Soap versus Hens and Crows. Mr. Levi D. Cowles, of this place, informs us that he and his brother, Chester Cowles, have thoroughly tried the soaking of seed-corn in soap over night and rolling in plaster before planting, as a means of securing quick and vigorous growth, and as a remedy against crows and hens; and he says that nothing will give the corn a better start, and that neither hens nor crows will touch the corn when so treated. We have often heard of this before. The Messrs. Cowles say it is positively so. [Nash's Farmer.

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### KENNEBEC COUNTY AG. SOCIETY.

#### LIST OF PREMIUMS.

The Trustees of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society offer the following premiums for 1855:

**On Horses.**

For best stallion, $5; 2d do. 4.
For best work or farm horse, 4; 2d do. 3.
For best breeding mare, 3; 2d do. 2.
For best pair matched horses, 4; 2d do. 3.
For best colt, 3 years old, 3; 2d do. 2.
For best colt, 2 years old, 2; 2d do. 1,50.
For best colt, 1 year old, 1,50; 2d do. 1.

**On Neat Cattle.**

DURHAMS.

For best bull, of any age, $3; 2d do. 2.
For best cow, 3; 2d do. 250.
For best 2 years old heifer, 2,50; 2d do. 2.
For best 1 year old heifer, 1,50.
For best heifer calf, 1.

HEREFORDS.

For best bull, of any age, 2,50; 2d do. 2.
For best cow, 2; 2d do. 1,50.
For best 2 years old heifer, 2; 2d do. 1,50.
For best 1 year old heifer, 1,50.
For best heifer calf, 1.

AYRSHIRES.

For best bull, 2,50.
For best cow, 3; 2d do. 2.
For best heifer, 2 years old or less, 2; 2d do. 1.

GRADE CATTLE.

For best Bull, 2 years old or more, 2; 2d do. volume Maine Farmer.
For best 1 year old, 1,50; for 2d do. 1.
For best Bull Calf, 1,50; 2d do. 1.
For best Cow, 3; 2d do. 2,50.
For best 2 years old Heifer, 2,50; 2d do. 2.
For best 1 year old Heifer, 2,50; 2d do. 2.
For best Heifer Calf, 2.

NATIVES.

For best Cow, 3; 2d do. 2.
For best 2 years old Heifer, 2.
For best 1 year old Heifer, 2.

OXEN AND STEERS.

For best yoke Working Oxen, 5; 2d do. 4; 3d do. 3; 4th do. 2,50; 5th do. 2.
For best Ox Team from any town, not less than 10 yokes, 10; 2d do. 8; 3d do. 6; 4th do. 5.
For best Team of Steers from any town, not less than 10 yokes, 3 years old, 6; 2d do. 4; 3d do. 3.
For best pair 3 years old Steers, regard being had to their training and discipline, 4; 2d do. 3.
For best pair 2 years old Steers, regard being had as above, 3; 2d do. 2.
For best 1 year old Steers, 2; 2d do. 1,50.
For best pair Steer Calves, 1,50; 2d do. 1.

**On Ploughing Match.**

For best Plowing with 4 oxen, 8 inches deep, $4; 2d do. 3.
For best Plowing with 2 oxen, 6 inches deep, 3; 2d do. 2,50.
For best specimen sub-soil Plowing, on not less than 1-8th acre, 4.

**On Sheep.**

For best Merino or Saxon Buck, $2; 2d do. 1.
For best Buck, of any other breed, 2.
For best Ewes, 10 or more, 3; 2d do. 2.

**On Swine.**

For best Boar, $2; 2d do. 1,50.
For best Breeding Sow, 2; 2d do. volume Maine Farmer.
For best 6 Pigs of one litter, 2; 2d do. volume Maine Farmer.
For best conducted experiment, to show the cheapest and most profitable method of keeping store hogs, a minute statement to be given in writing, and the premiums to be awarded in December, 1855, 4; 2d do. 3.

**On Poultry.**

For the greatest number of distinct breeds of Poultry bred by the exhibitor, Miner's Poultry Book, and $1.
For best pair Brahma Pootra Hens, 2.
For best pair Shanghae Hens, Miner's Poultry Book.
For best pair Black Spanish Hens, 1.
For best pair Dorking Hens, 1.
For best pair Ducks, 1.
For best pair Geese, 1.
For best pair Turkeys, 2; 2d do. 1.

**On Crops.**

For best acre Indian Corn, $3; 2d do. 2.
For best acre Winter Wheat, 3; 2d do. 2.
For best acre Spring Wheat, 2; 2d do. volume Maine Farmer.
For best acre Barley, 2; 2d do. volume Maine Farmer.
For best acre Oats, 2; 2d do. volume Maine Farmer.
For best quarter acre Carrots, 2; 2d do. volume Maine Farmer.
For best acre Potatoes, 3; 2d do. 2.
$12, at the disposal of this Committee, to be awarded on Flax and Flax Seed.

**On Manure.**

To the person who shall prepare 10 cords of Compost Manure of the best quality, at the least expense—a statement to be given in writing of materials and process of manufacture, $3; 2d do. 2.

**On Manufactured Articles and Implements.**

For best Sward Plow, $2; 2d do. 1,50,
For best Seed Plow, 2.
For best Sub-soil Plow, 2.
For best dozen Scythes, 1.
For best " Hay Forks, 1.
For best half dozen Manure Forks, 1.
For best " " Shovels, 1.
For best " " Hoes, 1.
For best " " Narrow Axes, 1.
For best Grain Cradle, 1.
For best Ox-Yoke, 1.
For best Horse or Ox Shoes, 1.
For best Stone Drag, 2.

**On Dairy Products.**

For best June made Butter, not less than 30 lbs., 4; 2d do. 3.
For best September do. do., 4; 2d do. 3.
For best Butter, not less than 25 lbs., made by any person under 21 years of age, set of Silver Tea Spoons; 2d do. Silver Butter Knife.
For best Cheese 50 pounds or more, 3; 2d do. 2,50; 3d do. 2.

**On Fruit and Flowers.**

For best specimen Winter Apples, 4 varieties, $2; 2d do. 1; 3d do. "Cole's Fruit Book."
Best Fall Apples, 4 varieties, fit for use at time of exhibition, 2; 2d do. 1.
For best specimen Pears, 1; 2d do. "Cole's Fruit Book."
For best boquet of Flowers, 2; 2d do. 1.
For best specimen of Grapes, not less than 6 lbs., 1,00.
For best specimen Plums, 1.
$5, at the disposal of this Committee, to be awarded in gratuities.

**On Bread.**

For best loaf unbolted Wheat Bread, $1.
For best loaf of Flour Bread, 1,
For best loaf of Rye and Indian Bread, 1.
For best loaf of Bread of any other kind, 1.
Written statements of the manner of making, &c., will be required.

**On Household Manufactures.**

For best Fulled Cloth, 10 yards or more, $1,50; 2d do. 1.
For best Frocking, 10 yards, stripe 2 and 3, 1; 2d do. 75c.
For best Wool Flannel, 10 yards or more, 1; 2d do. 75c.
For best Cotton and Wool Flannel, 10 yards, 1; 2d do. 75c.
For best Woolen Carpeting, 20 yards, 2; 2d do. 1,50.
For best Hearth Rug, 1,50; 2d do. 1.
For best 2 pairs Worsted Hose, 75c.; 2d do. 50c.
For best 6 pairs Men's Woolen Half Hose, 75c.; 2d do. 50c.
For best Woolen Shawl, 1; 2d do. 75c.
For best Bed Spread, 1,50; 2d do. 1.
For best Worsted Yarn, 50c.
For best Silk Hose or Gloves, 50c.
For best Work Pocket, 50c.
For best Bead Purse, 50c.
For best Wrought Collar or Wristlets, 50c.
For best Needle Work, 1.

Promiscuous.

For best Cooking Stove, $2.
For best Bedstead, 1.
For best specimen Cabinet Work, 2.
For best constructed Bee-hive, 2.
For best set of Wagon Springs, 2.
For best Sleigh or Wagon Harness, 3; 2d do. 2.
For best half dozen tanned Calf Skins, 1.
For best " " pairs Men's Calf Boots, 2.
For best " " pairs Thick Boots, 2.
For best pair Ladies' Walking Shoes, 1.
For best pair Ladies' Kid Shoes, 1.
For best specimen Drawing, 1.
For best specimen Painting, 1.

The sum of $15 will be placed in the hands of the Incidental Committee, to be expended in gratuities to such articles as they may deem worthy, for which no premium has been offered.

Written statements required by law, on Stock and Crops, also on Butter and Cheese, must be given to the Secretary or to the Committees, as no premiums will be awarded without them; and these statements must be passed by the Committees, after examination, to the Secretary.

D. A. Fairbanks, S. H. Richardson, Daniel True, } Trustees.

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### ASPARAGUS.

A friend tells us that he obtained a plenty of asparagus in one year from the setting, by the following modus operandi:

In May, 1853, he bought 100 roots of B. K. Bliss, of Springfield, for one dollar. He dug out a spot in his garden 10 feet by 5, one foot deep, throwing the earth out on the sides. Next he put in 6 or 8 large wheel-barrow loads of well rotted manure, and dug it into the sub-soil nearly another foot in depth. He then filled up the trench a little above the general level of the ground, putting in about equal parts of manure and soil before thrown out. On all he sowed half a bushel of salt; and then set the plants. On the same day of May, 1854, he cut a large quantity of fine asparagus, and continued to do so through that and the following month.

*Suggestions.*—He did well to purchase the roots of a skilful gardener, instead of taking two or three years to grow them from the seed, and then perhaps failing, for the want of that definite practical knowledge on the subject, which Mr. Bliss has acquired in the prosecution of his business.

He did well to dig and throw out the soil one foot; but would have done better, and in the end would be better paid, if he had gone two feet, and had put the second foot into his barnyard or pig-pen. This yellow sub-soil—who would think it!—is excellent for composting. Harvey Dodge, of Sutton, who last year obtained the premium for the best managed farm, has used nothing but sub-soil for composting these years, and few if any farmers have raised better crops, or sold them at a higher profit on the expenses of cultivation.

If our friend, instead of putting well rotted manure under his bed, had put such as would be rotting for the next quarter of a century, he would have done better. Green manure would not have done well. The fermentation would have been too violent for the young plants, and too soon over. Manure is wanted under an asparagus bed that operates twenty-five years. If he had dug two feet or more, and then filled to one foot of the surface with old boots and shoes, the parings off of the shop, bones, horns, woollen rags, the parings of cloth-dressing establishments, taglocks from sheep-shearing, &c., all mixed in and laid solid with fermented manure, and then had filled up to four or five inches above the general level with equal parts of top soil and well rotted manure, we think he would have laid the foundation for an asparagus bed, which, by being covered with litter over winter, and dressed each spring with fermented manure and half a bushel of salt, would have yielded more asparagus than half a dozen families would consume, for at least twenty years. The starting of a good and permanent asparagus bed, is no cheap affair; but at half the price which the article brings in our markets, it will pay a large per cent. in the outlay. We saw an asparagus bed of 20 acres, near London, which the owner told us, never yields less than £50 to the acre, and often as high as £60.

[The Farmer—by Prof. Nash.

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Manure your Fruit Trees in Early Spring. Almost every mail brings us inquiries relative to the manuring of fruit trees. Fertilizers should be applied to fruit trees in early spring, for the sap formed is that which contains at least the inorganic pabulum which has been rendered soluble during a long winter, and, therefore, occupies the first quantity of water taken from the soil by the tree in the spring and if the soil be deficient of the necessary ingredients, they should be added, and our various articles on fruits and fruit trees, will give the necessary manures required. The great mass of water passing through trees during the summer, acts but to dilute the portions of soluble materials already resident within the tree. It is true that new portions are being continually taken up from the soil but certainly in a much more diluted state.

Ashes and soluble phosphates are found useful for most kinds of trees, while the disturbance of the soil insures the admission of atmosphere. Manures containing the carbonate of ammonia, such as guano, should not be applied in spring, as they can only safely be used for fruit trees in the fall, thus permitting the soluble and more virulent portions to become divided over a large area before spring growth commences. This is not the case however, with the Improved Super-phosphate of Lime and some other manures, in which the ammonia exists as sulphate, and not as carbonate of ammonia. Lime may be sub-divided by soil, around apple trees and such others as may need this fertilizer.

[Working Farmer.

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1855.


### ANNIVERSARY WEEK IN NEW YORK.

During the week just past, a large number of charitable and religious societies held their anniversary meetings in New York, when much information of interest, with regard to their doings and prospects, was elicited. We find the statistics of the following societies in our Boston exchanges :—

American Tract Society. This Society held its 30th anniversary at the Tabernacle. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the attendance was thin, but the exercises were highly interesting. The receipts of the society, during the year, have been $413,173 88, of which $147,298 have been from donations and the remainder from sales. The expeditures, during the same period, were $419,227 34, leaving a deficiency of $6,053 46. During the year the society has employed 659 colporteurs, and circulated 961,363 volumes, 1,091,214 publications, 292,361,323 pages. The total circulation, since the foundation of the society, amounts to 158,319,412 publications, including 10,424,734 volumes. The society now publishes 1,943 different works, in 122 different languages and dialects, and circulates about 527,000 of its three monthly periodicals. During the year the colporteurs have visited 639,193 families, 64,686 of which were Roman Catholics.

American and Foreign Bible Society. This was the 18th anniversary of this society. Owing to the embarrassments of the times, it is stated that the sale of the scriptures has been lessened, and the contributions have fallen off about $500 from last year, although some $15,000 more than any other previous year. Appropriations to the amount of $23,500 were made to send the Bible to foreign lands. During eighteen years the receipts of this society have been about $650,000. It has translated the Bible into 30 or 40 different languages.

American Home Missionary Society. This society celebrated its 29th anniversary on Wednesday evening. The number of ministers in the service of the society, during the year, in 27 different States and Territories, has been 1,022. Ten missionaries have preached to congregations of colored people; and sixty in foreign languages—to Welsh, Germans, Norwegians, Swedes, Swiss, Frenchmen and Hollanders. The number of congregations and missionary stations supplied, in whole or in part, has been 2,124. The missionaries have organized sixty-six churches, during the year, and forty churches, that had been dependent, have assumed the support of their own ministry. Sixty-one houses of worship have been completed, thirty-eight repaired, and fifty-two are in process of erection. Eighty-nine young men, in connection with the missionary churches, are in preparation for the gospel ministry. The receipts of the society have been $180,136 69, and the liabilities are $190,206 08.

Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. The receipts of this association, for the past year, are stated at $184,074 17, nearly the whole of which has been expended in furthering the objects of the association.

American and Foreign Union. This society, the object of which is the diffusion of Protestantism, report that they see with pleasure the crusade now going on in this country against the Catholics, and the disposition evidenced in some States to inquire into the Monastic Institutions by means of the Legislature. The report rebukes the recent Massachusetts investigation by declaring it quite absurd to visit schools. Resolutions against the encroachments of the Roman Catholic church were adopted. The receipts of this society show a falling off from last year, being only $63,867. The expenditures were $60,461.

American Seaman's Friend Society. This society celebrated its 27th anniversary on Monday evening. For the year ending May 1, the receipts, without including large amounts raised and expended by auxiliaries, have been $22,845, and the expenditures $22,816. This society has chaplains and missionaries in the Sandwich Islands, New Granada, Chili, the West Indies, France, Denmark, Sweden, New Brunswick and the Bay of Mobile.

American Anti Slavery Society. The anniversary meeting of this society, held on Wednesday forenoon, at the Metropolitan Theatre, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was fully attended. Wm. L. Garrison presided. The Traveller says, "The usual denunciatory resolutions against slavery and the churches and clergy were offered, as texts from which the various speakers could select their themes. From the report of the Treasurer, it appears the receipts of the society for the past year have been $35,673 69; and the expenditures $29,673 60, leaving a balance on hand of $5,793 06."

We are compelled by want of space, to omit the doings of several other societies, but will give them in our next.

### DEATH OF NEWTON EDWARDS, ESQ.

We announced the death of this gentleman in our last. The community has lost in him one who was an adornment to any society by his polished manners, liberal education, and christian character. Mr. Edwards was a son of President Edwards, and graduated at Yale College. He was Principal of the Cony Female Academy, in this city, for some time, and afterwards became a partner of Benj. A. G. Fuller, Esq., with whom he was associated at the time of his decease. We sincerely regret his early departure from among us, and fully concur in the following tribute to his memory, from the Age :—

"His urbanity of manners, kindness of heart, and purity of life, added to fine mental endowments, and ripe scholarship, had led us to look upon him as one destined to take a high position among us both socially and professionally, and as one whose influence and example would ever and increasingly show that 'the world was better that he lived in it.'

In a word, he was the *true Christian gentleman*, and we can but mourn when such a one, in the early vigor of manhood is taken from us—we feel that the community suffer when such men die."

Railroad Accident. On Saturday last, a Mr. McCauslin, engineer of the freight train on the Kennebec & Portland Railroad, met with a somewhat serious accident, the particulars of which we learn as follows. It seems that soon after starting from Portland, the driving wheels of the locomotive failed to move the train, when he jumped off and scattered some sand upon the track. The engine immediately started, and in some way his foot got caught under the wheel, and two of his toes were so badly crushed that it was found necessary to amputate them.

### OLIVE AND LARD OIL.

Much of the oil sold for olive oil is nothing but purified lard oil. Now there is no harm in purifying lard oil, but it is a sin to christen it "Sweet oil" or Olive oil, and sell it for the pure juice of the Olive, when it used to be part and parcel of the hog, and not a vegetable product.

The Scientific American gives the following directions for purifying the lard oil, so as to be as good as this spurious Olive oil. Take about a quart of common lard oil, and place it in a clean tin pan and set it out on a stove, bring it up to the heat of boiling water, and then add ¼ ounce of sal soda dissolved in half a tea cup of hot water,—stir this in the oil for about five minutes, then take off the vessel and allow it to cool. When the sediment settles on the bottom of the vessel, the clear should be poured off in a clear bowl through a clean cotton cloth, to strain it.

The oil obtained by this process is sweet and pure, excellent for oiling machinery and for making perfumed hair oil. So says the Scientific American. We consider this a partial mode, or rather a very imperfect mode of making a substance that is about half oil and half glycerine. The soda combines with the stearine and makes a sort of soap, and the mixture of glycerine and oil, &c., is left behind.

### THE WAR AND THE SHIPPING INTERESTS.

As a natural consequence of the existing state of things in Europe, the shipping interests of Great Britain are seriously affected. A late London paper has the following :—

"The war is pressing heavily upon our mercantile marine. Freights are scarce, the rates low, and the supply abundant for the greater portion of our foreign trade, the only exception being the Mediterranean, the Bosphorus, and the Black Sea. Charters are effected with difficulty to the East Indies and the West Indies, North and South America, &c., whilst to Australia there is very little doing. The rates of freight rule very low—say, to Austria, 40s; Bombay, 60; Calcutta, 92s 6d; Madras, 80s; West Indies and back, 70s to 80s. The falling off in the Australian trade may be gathered from the fact that during last week the number of vessels which entered outwards for loading was only five, of an aggregate burden of 2,889 tons, whilst the clearances were seven, of 4,371 tons. The number of vessels advertised for freights and passengers is not a tenth of the usual number at this season of the year. At Liverpool there are only thirteen ships, of 14,528 tons, loading for Australia, and during the week only three vessels have sailed."

May the time be far distant when we throw away the blessings of peace, which we now enjoy, and embroil ourselves in war, either for gain or honor. A powerful nation like the United States can almost command her own terms, without a resort to arms.

### SHIPBUILDERS' BANK.

We notice that a meeting of some of the unfortunate holders of bills on this bank, was held at Rockland, recently, at which resolutions were passed that indicate, to say the least, a fear on the part of the bill-holders, that they may lose their investments. We have seen, as yet, no statement of the condition of this bank, other than the general one, that it could not redeem its bills, owing to the over issue.

The Rockland Reporter publishes the following resolutions, adopted at the meeting above referred to :—

"*Resolved*, That, in our opinion, there should have been a business-like and searching investigation of the affairs of the Shipbuilders' Bank, by its President and Directors, when it was found they could not redeem their bills without extraordinary effect.

*Resolved*, That the President and Directors have, in the opinion of this meeting, shown to the bill-holders and the public generally, an inefficiency wholly unworthy of their trust in their investigation of the Shipbuilders' Bank.

*Resolved*, That they, in our opinion, by their inefficiency, incapacity, or to cover and screen the person, or persons have become themselves highly censurable, or at least of assenting to, or compounding with the party, or parties, in the insolvency of the said Shipbuilders' Bank, to our great injury and loss.

*Resolved*, That we as a meeting will by all just and honorable means endeavor to bring to justice the party or parties, that have so recklessly invaded and trodden on our rights, by the over issue or putting into circulation paper called the Shipbuilders' Bank Bills, now of little value."

State Survey. We are creditably informed that the continuation and final conclusion of the Geological and Agricultural survey of this State, will be commenced this spring by Dr. Chas. T. Jackson, of Boston, formerly Geologist to Maine. Dr. Jackson will be assisted by several gentlemen of scientific attainments, whose names we are not permitted to lay before our readers at present. [Gardiner Transcript.

The above statement would seem to be refuted by the following from the Portland Advertiser :

"We learn that the Governor and Council, at their last session, considered the Resolve providing for the finishing of the Geological Survey of the State. They came to the result that the sum appropriated, $4000, is utterly insufficient to a thorough prosecution of the work, and, therefore, that no surveyor should be appointed."

We cannot say, of our own knowledge, which of the two papers has the right of the question, but we should think that an enterprise of so much importance to the State, as the proposed Geological Survey, would not be allowed to fall through for want of funds, and that another year, at all events, would see that deficiency remedied.

Suicide. Susan M. Robbins, daughter of William Robbins of this city, aged about 22 years, committed suicide on the 11th inst., by hanging herself with a skein of yarn to a nail in one of the rafters of the house of her grandfather Luther Reynolds, in Sidney, (where she has resided the past two years.) Her body was discovered between 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M.; she had been missing about half an hour. A jury of inquest was summoned by Joseph W. Patterson, one of the coroners of this county, who found that she came to her death by her own hand, and that they were unable to ascertain any cause for the commission of said act.

Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad. The Bangor Whig states that the work on this road is now going on as fast as it can be driven, with due regard to thoroughness and proper construction. There is as strong a force on the road as can work to advantage. The workmen are to re-commence laying the rails, each way, early this week. The station house in Bangor is to be of the dimensions of 250 by 78 feet, and will be a good looking, convenient and substantial building. The Whig says it is expected that, when completed, this road will be the best, as a new road, of any yet constructed in Maine.

The Weather, &c. The Portland State of Maine, of Thursday last, has the following :—

"The season is uncommonly backward, though the slight rain of the night before last has started vegetation a little. From Oxford County we learn that the farmers have commenced their spring work, and are now beginning to plant their crops."

Democratic State Convention. The Age publishes a call, signed by the Democratic State Committee, for a State Convention, to be held in this city on the 21st of June, next.

### EDITOR'S TABLE.

Harper's Magazine. The May number of Harper's Magazine is an exceedingly good one. The leading article is entitled "Sketches in Brazil." Then follow "The Lion and his Kind," an interesting chapter on the natural history of the wild cat, ocelot, jaguar, tiger, lion, &c., with appropriate illustrations; "The Darien Exploring Expedition," which is brought to a conclusion; "Personal Memoirs of the House of Orleans;" the continuation of "The Newcomes;" several interesting stories; the monthly record of current events; comicalities, fashions, &c. The next number commences the eleventh volume of this popular work.

Putnam's Monthly. The change of proprietorship appears rather to enhance the ability and interest of this work. The May number contains among other contributions the following: "The Last Word of Geology;" "The Compensation Office"—a sketch worthy a careful perusal; "The Alps;" "The Dames of Virginia;" "The Turks two hundred years ago;" "Only a Pebble;" "A Cruise in the Flying Dutchman;" "Beasts of the Prairies;" and "America for the Americans." This work has done much to foster among us a taste for a pure, high-toned literature, and we are pleased to note its success. Published by Dix & Edwards, 10 Park Place, New York.

Household Works. The May number of this reprint is at hand, as fresh, lively and instructive as ever. Conducted by Dickens, a host in himself, this work numbers among its contributors Wm. Howitt, Faraday, the renowned chemist, Barry Cornwall, Mary Barton, Leigh Hunt, and others eminent in art and science. To use the words of the publishers' announcement, this publication "is especially valuable as an index of political, social and philanthropic reform, and of popular progress in Great Britian; as instructive of the latest application of science to the trades and manufactures; as encouraging and training the development of beauty in the household and in the mechanic arts; and as furnishing the best light literature of England, in novels, tales, personal narratives, anecdotes, &c." Our space will not permit of a more extended notice—but we can commend this work to our readers. Dix & Edwards, publishers, New York. Terms $3 per annum. One copy each of Household Words and Putnam's Monthly for $5.

Knickerbocker Magazine. Our old friend Knick treats his readers to a genial number for the "merry month of May." Among the contributions we note particularly "My Campaign Reminiscences;" "Transcripts from the Docket of a late Sheriff;" "Deborah;" "The Man in Armor;" and "The Col du Geant." The Editor's Table, though not so heavily loaded as is sometimes the case, is good, and the reader is promised a feast next month.

Ironthorpe: *The Pioneer Preacher*. By Paul Creyton, Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. We have here a little work by the author of "Father Brighthopes," "Martin Merrivale," and other works, familiar to most of our readers. Remembering, says the author, the delight with which he used to listen to tales of the backwoods, in youthful days, he has attempted to produce in this work "a truthful picture of pioneer life, simple, natural and fresh, with a quiet coloring of humor in it, now and then, and the atmosphere of novelty investing the whole." It is enough to say that he has succeeded, and has added one more to his already numerous triumphs. The younger readers will be delighted with this tale, while the older ones will peruse it with a feeling of quiet satisfaction and pleasure. For sale by Stanwood & Sturgis.

New Patents. During the week ending the 8th inst., the following patents were issued from the U. S. Patent Office, to citizens of New England :—

Philip Bacon of Simsbury, Connecticut, for improved tape fuse. Dexter H. Chamberlain of West Roxbury, Mass., for improvements in lamps for burning fluid. Simon Ingersoll of Greenwich, Conn., for machine for sawing or felling trees. Gilbert Richards of Cunningham, Mass., for improvement in spark arresters.—Albert W. Roberts of Hartford, Conn., for nozzle for hose pipes. M. M. & J. C. Rhoades of Taunton, Mass., for machine for leathering tacks. John Stowell of Charlestown, Mass., for improvement in firearms. Henry Whitney, Jr., of Cambridge, Mass., for improved inkstand. George B. Woodruffe and James N. Palmer of New Haven, Conn., for improvement in gas regulators. John Taggart of Roxbury, assignor to himself and Nehemiah Hunt of Boston, Mass., for machine for sawing wedges or shingles.

*Design*—Benjamin Wardwell, Ephraim R. Barstow, and George C. Harkness of Providence, R. I., for design for cooking stoves.

New Post Offices in Maine. The Washington Union publishes a list of the new post offices established since April 1, 1854, among which are the following in this State :—

*Aroostook*—Moro, Mar's Hill; *Cumberland*—South Freeport, Sandy Beach; *Franklin*—Nashville; *Hancock*—Green's Landing, Sargentville; *Kennebec*—Centre Sidney; *Lincoln*—South Jefferson, Owl's Head, Southport; *Oxford*—East Fryeburg, North Bethel; *Penobscot*—Chesterville; *Hancock*—Green's Landing, Sargentville; *Kennebec*—Centre Sidney; *Lincoln*—South Jefferson, Owl's Head, Southport; *Oxford*—East Fryeburg, North Bethel; *Penobscot*—Chester, West Newburgh, Deerfield, West Bangor, Alton Village, East Exeter, South Exeter, South Levant; *Somerset*—West Moscow, Anson, Highland; *Sagadahoc*—Small Point; *Waldo*—East Palermo, Palermo Centre, North Islesboro'; *Washington*—Lane's Brook, Beddington; *York*—Kittery Point, Isle of Shoals, South Acton, North Hollis.

An Editor in Luck. We learn from our Portland exchanges, that Father Cummings, as he is called, for many years editor of the Christian Mirror, has become the possessor, as heir or legatee of some relative, of from $50,000 to $100,000. We wish brother Cummings may enjoy his good fortune for many years to come, and hope he will not let the sudden filling of his "porringer" interfere with his labors as editor of the Mirror.

Fire. On Monday morning last, about one o'clock, the dwelling house on the east side of the river, situated on the Belfast road, a few rods from Hall's Corner, and about a mile from the bridge, and owned by the wife of Michael M. Breen, of this city, was entirely consumed by fire. It was unoccupied. There was insurance on the building, but we do not learn to what extent or the amount of loss.

Passage of a Great Railroad Loan Bill. The Canadian Parliament has just passed a bill appropriating from four to five million dollars to the aid of the Grand Trunk Railway. We note that the rumor that the Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, is to be discontinued is entirely false. The bridge will be built as originally designed.

The Kane Expedition. A despatch from Philadelphia, dated the 11th inst., states that the new Arctic ship, to go in search of the Kane expedition, is completed, and is taking her stores on board. She was to sail Saturday noon, under the command of Lieut. Simons, to join her consort at the Brooklyn navy yard.

"Probably at Augusta." We will attend to this text of the Waterville Mail next week. We deny the charge, brother Ephraim, point blank, we do, "*certain*."

For the Maine Farmer.

### ELECTRICITY.

Dear Sir:—In your note to the article on electricity, which appeared above my signature, in No. 12 of the "Farmer," you very pertinently suggested the propriety of making experiments to establish or falsify the theory there given. But, as I have not time to construct, or the ability to obtain the requisite apparatus, it may not be amiss for me to avail myself of the experiments of others, especially as they were performed by first class experts in chemical manipulations. The experiment of evaporating water from insulated evaporating dishes, has often been repeated since Franklin first endeavored, in this way, to ascertain if electrical excitement could thus be produced, and different experimenters have come to opposite conclusions. Now, it may, at first thought, seem that if water, in changing to vapor, necessarily absorbs electricity from surrounding objects, the insulated evaporating vessel must impart its electricity to the vapor, and thus become itself negative. But when it is remembered that the vapor must pass, so much attenuated as not to moisten the air through which it goes, to such a distance from its starting point as to leave behind it a non-conductor, it at once appears that such experiments are unsatisfactory.

But an experiment is often made, as it is said, which fulfils the indications of this theory, and is followed by such results as we should anticipate. Steam is put into a metalic, hollow sphere, and heated until it is much rarefied, then, under this enormous pressure, it is allowed to escape through a small exit-tube; it then passes to a considerable distance from the tube, before it is condensed enough to be seen, and, by holding a suitable conductor in it where it becomes visible, such quantities of electricity are collected as to astonish one not accustomed to witness the experiment. This result was at first ascribed to friction of the steam against the inside of the exit-tube, but it was afterwards decided to arise from the friction of the *condensed steam*, as unless *condensation* took place the result was not seen.

It may be objected to my explanation of this experiment, viz: that the *condensation itself* caused the electric excitement, that the steam, after leaving the exit-tube, occupies a larger space than while in the tube or in the hollow sphere. But, in pursuing these investigations, it should be distinctly borne in mind that condensation among particles is not at all inconsistent with a simultaneous expansion of the mass, and that the vacua formed by the gross expansion of the mass, may be filled by atmospheric air, while those formed by the separation of the particles, can be filled only by the more subtile fluids, as electricity or caloric.

Again, I am of opinion that we have placed too much stress upon friction, as the mysterious cause of electrical excitement, believing, as I do, that either condensation or expansion is the efficient element, and that the substances employed will be positively or negatively electrified, according as the friction shall cause condensation among particles, or heat, or some other expansive force that shall separate them. In fact, I think it would be difficult to name a source of electrical excitement which does not embrace one of these principles. Wag.

*Skowhegan, May*, 1855.

### THE BOSTON PROVISION MARKET.

The Traveller of Thursday last has an article entitled "A glance at the Provision Market," in which it remarks that "there has been a hope that flour, which has retailed within a few weeks as high as fourteen dollars per barrel, would decline with the opening of navigation, and the tendency has been rather downward for a week or two, but the news from Europe, of a decided advance there, may tend to strengthen prices here." The stock of the dealers from country towns, who assemble about Faneuil Hall Market, is swept off at an early hour by the dealers in provisions, and others, so that the consumer has, at present, very little contact with the producer.

With regard to the prices of the principal articles of provisions, the Traveller says :—

"We find upon inquiry that beef is now about as high as it has ever been known in the history of the city. For a good slice of steak from the round, you will be charged from eighteen to twenty cents; choice roasting pieces go still higher; mutton—for choice legs is worth twenty cents per pound; seventeen cents is asked for a moderately good one; veal is cheaper; a fine leg can be obtained for twelve and a half cents, and other parts from seven to ten; pork is about the same; fish—halibut, eight cents; cod, five; potatoes are gradually coming down; a very good kind of peach blows or common reds can be obtained for a few cents over a dollar a bushel, and are likely to be still lower; butter is still falling; prices range from twenty-three to twenty-eight cents; for the latter price a very good article can be obtained. These are the chief articles of necessity. Asparagus can be purchased in the market for 33 cents a bunch; green peas from the South at a dollar a peck, and there are other early vegetables at like high prices."

### THE OIL CLOTH BUSINESS.

There are in Maine several large establishments for the manufacture of oil cloth carpets. How extensive this business is in the United States, we do not know, nor how many establishments, nor how extensive they are for manufacturing oil-cloths of other descriptions—of a lighter kind than carpets. It is pretty certain however that there are not enough to supply the demand at home, and that we are under the necessity of importing various descriptions of oil cloths.

According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in 1853, we exported of oil cloths of all kinds, a little over 7900 yards, amounting in value to a fraction of over $4,800. During the same time we imported of oil cloths of all kinds principally from England, over 135,000 yards, amounting to $42,373 in value. According to this statement we are still dependent on our trans-atlantic brethren, for a considerable amount of these articles.

### NORTHERN MUSCADINE GRAPE.

We have received from friend Otis Sawyer, of the New Gloucester Family, some of this variety of grape, which originated with the Lebanon Family, (if we mistake not.) Friend Sawyer says that in New Gloucester it is perfectly hardy—that they never have to lay it down or protect it in any way during the winter—that it is two or three weeks earlier than the Isabella, and that it always matures its fruit with them. These are very valuable properties. But how is the fruit as to quality? We have never seen it, and we find that among connoisseur in this matter, some are praising and others condemning it.

It is with grapes as with puddings—the proof of quality must be in the eating—so we shall wait patiently until the vintage, and try to judge for ourselves from actual taste.

Powder Mill Explosion. *Rochester, N. Y., May* 8. The Powder Mills, situate about five miles from this city, exploded at six o'clock this evening, killing five men. The shocks, three in number, were distinctly felt here. This is the fourth time these mills have been blown up in five years. The buildings around them were blown to atoms. The property was owned by Messrs. J. Conolly & Co.

### GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

*Ship building on the Neck.* The Brunswick Telegraph says: the Harpswell shipbuilders keep steadily at work. The Messrs. Pennell are putting up a brig of about 275 tons. Curtis and Estes, at the look out, are engaged upon a barque of about the same size, and Norton Stover is building a 200 ton schooner.

*The Darien Ship Canal Project Revived.* Washington letters state that notwithstanding the disastrous termination of the attempted survey of the Isthmus last year, by the joint English and American commission, the project of the ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien is not abandoned. Dr. Black, the Secretary of the Darien Ship Canal Company, recently came over from England, and has full authority to make arrangements to prosecute the scheme. Fifty millions of dollars is the estimated cost of the undertaking.

*The English Army in the Crimea.* According to the London Times correspondent, the English army in the Crimea could only muster 22,600 men early in April, notwithstanding the constant arrival of reinforcements. Of these 6000 would only be available *in extremis*, and the ordinary strength of the whole army in bayonets would not exceed 15,000 men. It thus appears that the government have not thus far succeeded in repairing the daily waste from wounds, exposure, sickness and death!

*Famine in North Carolina.* A correspondent of the Dalton Times draws a distressing picture of the starving condition of the poor in that region. More than one half of the people are without corn and money. The writer argues the propriety of appealing to the Governors of Tennessee and Georgia for aid.

*A long Aerial Voyage.* The New Orleans Delta of 1st inst, says:—"A telegraphic despatch was received in the city last evening from Mr. Gibbons, of the Crescent, who formed one of the party that went up with Mons. Godard on his last ascension in the grand balloon "America," to the effect that, within six hours from the time of starting, the balloon touched *terra firma* within fifteen miles of Port Gibson, Mississippi, and 310 miles from the city of New Orleans. Here Mr. Gibbons and Mr. Davis got out, and Monsieur Godard and his two Creole companions again ascended into cloud-land, and continued their flight—whither deponent neither sayeth nor knoweth."

*The Weather in France.* The unseasonable and severe weather of the last few days occasions much uneasiness on account of the crops. A blue sky and treacherous sun have been accompanied with a persistent bitter north-east wind, blows off the young buds, and blossoms nipped by nightly frost. On Sunday morning, (April 22d,) the thermometer was two degrees below zero, (Reaumar—27½ Fahrenheit.) It is said that a fifth of the bees in France have been killed by the severity of the winter, and that much of the honey was so severely frozen as to be spoiled.

*Post office in the Crimea.* A post office is established at the Crimea by the British government. A postmaster and three assistants are stationed there, and eighteen horses and mules are required for the transportation of the mails.

*A new settlement in Africa.* The American Colonization Society has resolved to commence a settlement in the interior of Africa—probably fifty or a hundred miles from the coast.

*Large haul of fish.* The Norfolk (Va.) Beacon says that 150,000 herring and shad were taken on the 24th ult., in Albemarle Sound, Va. The weight was so great that four hauls with a small seine had to be made before the large seine could be hauled ashore.

*Too much of a good thing.* The city of Louisville is now enjoying the luxury of having two officiating Mayors. The message of one (Barbee) was read, and ordered to be spread upon the minutes of the City Council, while that of the other (Mayor Speed) was laid upon the table, by a vote of 5 to 3.

*Discovery of the 35th Asteroid.* A letter dated April 27th, was received this morning from London, says the Boston Traveller of the 9th, which announces that on the 19th, yet another, or the 35th asteroid, was discovered by Dr. Luther, at Bilk, in Prussia, or but 13 days after the 34th was first seen at Paris by M. Chacornac. The names proposed for these two new planets we have not as yet heard.

*Emigration to the West.* The Oswego Journal states that the steamers bound up Lake Ontario, have been literally packed with passengers for the Far West, and that over a thousand persons were carried through by way of that port, last week, for that destination.

*Opening Rich.* The hungry will learn with pleasure that at Milwaukie there are 70,000 barrels of flour and 550,000 bushels of wheat bound for the East, as soon as the Lake opens. The shipments of Milwaukie will double those of last year.

*Rolling them together.* A proposition is on foot to consolidate the city of Pittsburg and her neighbors Alleghany, Manchester, Duquesne, Lawrenceville, Minersville, Birmingham, &c. The consolidated city would have a population of about 200,000.

*High prices of Provisions.* There is a general complaint in Nova Scotia, of the famine prices of produce. Flour was selling at Halifax on the 5th of May, at sixteen dollars a barrel; hay at thirty dollars a ton.

*Homœopathic Hospital.* A bill has been reported, and has made good progress, in the Massachusetts House of Representatives to incorporate the Boston Homœopathic Hospital, with a capital of $40,000; and also a ressolve granting $10,000 to promote the objects of the hospital.

*Ominous.* An ingenious individual has discovered that the initials of the four royal personages who recently met in England, the sovereigns of France and Great Britain, spell the name of the river of the Russian capital—N. E. V. A.

*Batteries for the Crimea.* On the 19th ult., two floating batteries, the Meteor and the Thunder, were launched near London. The length of each was 172 feet, breadth 42 feet, depth 14 feet, and tonnage 1460. They are covered with four inch plates of iron, and are pierced for 28 ten inch Lancaster guns, carrying 68 pound balls. Their decks are of 9 inch oak, the beams 12 inches square, and only their breadths apart. Their draught with everything on board, will be 7 feet 9 inches, and the hause holes below the water line.

*Thanksgiving in Missouri.* Gov. Price, of Missouri, has appointed Thursday, May 31, as a day of thanksgiving, humiliation, and prayer. Among other evils which the Governor exhorts the people to pray that they may not be visited with is civil strife.

*Destructive Fire at Springfield, Ill.* Chicago, May 12. A most destructive fire occurred at Springfield, Ill., when the best business portion of the city on State House square was consumed. Nine splendid stores were destroyed. Loss estimated at $150,000, which is mostly covered by insurance.

*Our Ignoramuses.* In America, says Punch, the Know Nothings are becoming every day more popular, while in England the very reverse is the case, if we are to judge by the increasing unpopularity of our men in office.

Another Schooner Lost. On Tuesday night, the ship Miss Mag, from New Orleans for Boston, came in contact with the schooner Warrenton of Hancock, Me. All the crew and passengers of the schooner got on board the ship except two ladies, Mrs. Stratton and Miss Wooster, both daughters of Capt. Wooster, who were necessarily left on the wreck on account of the impossibility of reaching them in the boat. They drifted about the bay on the wreck until Thursday morning, when they were discovered off Scituate, and were promptly rescued by the life boat at that place. The unfortunate ladies were exposed all day yesterday to the furious easterly gale, and their feelings on that lonely wreck can be far better imagined than described. Capt. Wooster arrived here this morning in the ship, and was overjoyed to learn of the safety of his daughters.

The captain of the ship reports that he lay by during the night after the collision, and the next morning saw the wreck at a distance, but perceiving no one on board, continued on his voyage to Boston, supposing the two ladies to have been lost. [Boston Journal, 10th.

Skilful Financiering. Last fall, at the time when there was quite a panic about Banks in Maine, a "rush" commenced upon a bank located in a town on the Kennebec. The principal director was absent at the time the "rush" began; but immediately on his arrival home he ordered the bank closed, and taking possession of the key declared he would devise a remedy, and that the doors should not be opened until his return. He then took a large parcel of bills, with abundance of securities, and started in the next train for Boston, where he bought about $10,000 worth of specie, of the smallest denomination he could get—chiefly dimes, half-dimes, and three cent pieces. Having secured these, he started on his return. As soon as the bank was again opened, the "rush" was recommenced; but the cashier, acting under instructions, doled out the three and five cent pieces to the discontented bill holders. The operation was not a very rapid one, as may be supposed; but by the time several baskets full had been carried off—finding the supply still inexhaustible—the timid ones gave in—"acknowledged the corn"—and to this day the bills of —— Bank are counted good as gold, and the director reckoned the shrewdest financier on the Kennebec. [Portland State of Maine.

The Kinney Expedition. It appears from an advertisement in the New York papers of yesterday, that the Kinney expeditionists have not abandoned their project in consequence of the late government prosecution. Though "unavoidably delayed" heretofore, the United States, Captain Graham's fast steamship, it is announced, will be ready to sail from New York for Nicaragua on the 19th.

The Washington Star of Wednesday, in reference to a rumor that the Government had abandoned the prosecution of Col. Kinney and his coadjutors, for a violation of the neutrality laws, says, on the contrary :

"It is understood here, in un-official circles, that the Government are firmly of belief that the proposed expedition cannot sail without a violation, direct or indirect, of our neutrality obligations, and that it will not be permitted to sail until after the parties shall be formally acquitted, the trial taking place whenever the officers of the United States, who have the affair in charge, may be ready to go into the trial." [Boston Traveller, 11th.

Drowned. On Friday afternoon last, three young men were drowned in Newport Pond, viz: Orren Pratt, (son of Samuel Pratt) John Miles (son of Thomas Miles) and a son of Orren Libby aged from 17 to 20 years. They left at 1 o'clock to cross the pond in a boat, with supplies to some men who were rafting, and were last seen at 4 o'clock. The boat drifted ashore, empty.

On Wednesday last, Charles Dwelley of Veazie, aged about 19, while at work at the head of the falls in Oldtown, slipped from a log into the river. Being unable to regain his hold, he swam for the shore on the Milford side, but when within a rod or two of the land, he sank and was carried over the falls and drowned. [Bangor Whig.

New York Liquor Law. *New York, May* 9. Another opinion on the Prohibitory Liquor law, that of James W. Gerard, one of our most distinguished lawyers, make its appearance this morning in reply to enquiries by some importers and liquor dealers.

Mr. Gerard declares it as his opinion, that imported foreign liquors may be sold by anybody in any place in the State; that the seizure and destruction clauses are void, whether applied to foreign or domestic liquors—that the manufacture and exportation of domestic liquors may be continued; and, as the seizure clause is void, liquors, if not intended for sale, may be kept without risk of destruction.

Important Pension Decision. The Secretary of the Interior has decided that a soldier who deserted from the revolutionary army, but returned to duty under a proclamation from General Washington promising a full pardon to those deserters who should return by a day named, and who was afterwards discharged, is not entitled to a pension for service in the army before desertion—the only effect of the pardon being to relieve the soldier from the penalty incurred by desertion, and not to entitle him to gratuities afterwards bestowed on meritorious services.

Six Inches of Snow—The Oldest Inhabitant Eclipsed. We were visited last night with a heavy fall of snow, which this morning, despite of the continued thawing, covered the ground to the depth of six inches. The storm commenced with an East wind, which changed towards morning to the South and West. Snow has continued falling all the forenoon, but the weather is so much milder, that it thaws faster than it comes. Old settlers tell about the storms that they have seen in their younger days; but we believe that in size, quantity, time and occasion, this cannot be beat by any former experience. [Lockport Courier, May 8.

Later from Salt Lake. *Independence, May* 9. Letters from Fort Leavenworth announce the arrival there of the Salt Lake mail.

The Sioux Indians have driven off the mules from the mail station at Devil's Gate; also all the animals belonging to the traders. The people of Sweet Water, had quitted their settlements for safety. All is quiet this side of Fort Leavenworth, but the Indians are showing some theatening indications.

The mail party, consisting of fifteen persons, travelled only at night, and were not molested. The outward April and May mails were fallen in with in good condition.

A Long Case. There is now before the Supreme Court in this State, a case which was commenced in 1834. Since that time a large number of suits have grown out of it, involving civil and criminal actions, suits for slander, and libel, &c., &c. The case was hushed up a good many years, but has again broken out. The late Luther Severance, of the Kennebec Journal, was once involved in an action for libel in consequence of it. One person engaged in it is now in State Prison. One of the parties has gone through bankruptcy. We do not learn that there is any likelihood that it will be settled at present. It is a new story of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce. [Portland State of Maine.

Bloody Difficulties in Kansas. *Buffalo, May* 8. Advices from Fort Leavensworth, Kansas, apprise us of the murder at that place of Malcomb Clark, by a lawyer named McCrea, on account of an election difficulty.

After having fired the fatal shot, McCrea jumped into the river, and attempted to escape by swimming, but was overtaken and conveyed to the U. S. Guard House.

Hand bills have been issued calling on the citizens to avenge Malcomb's blood, and it was rumored that McCrea had been lynched, and his house destroyed by fire.

Finale of the Cuban Expedition. A new Orleans correspondent of the New York Tribune says that at a meeting of the Cuban Junta, held on Sunday, April 29th, Gen. Quitman handed in his resignation as Commander-in-Chief of the expedition which has been so long organizing against Cuba. All the American officers who held commissions in this Quitman army have also resigned; the cause of the Cubans is now entirely in the hands of the Junta.

### LATEST NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA

The steamship Illinois arrived at New York on Sunday morning last. She brings about 700 passengers, and $1,115,000 in gold. The Illinois brings intelligence of a disaster to the Golden Age, as follows :

On the 26th of April, at 2 A. M., the Golden Age struck on a sunken rock off the southwest end of the Island of Quibo. She commenced leaking badly, and it was deemed advisable for the safety of the passengers, mails and treasure to run the ship ashore, which was accordingly done, a smooth, sandy beach having been selected for the purpose. There was a strong probability of the ship being got off. After a detention of two days, the passengers, mails and treasure were transferred to the John L. Stephens, and landed on the 2nd of May at Panama, safely.

California News. Business in California was very dull and money tight. Several mercantile houses had failed. Seventeen vessels from Atlantic ports had arrived in six days.

The miners were doing well, but owing to the scarcity of coin, very little dust reached the market.

The mint had not resumed operations. Rain had fallen steadily in the valleys for a week, and in the mountains snow to a great depth had fallen.

The unsatisfactory state of commercial pursuits was driving large numbers of clerks and mechanics to the mines.

The news from Kern River is as contradictory as ever, but the diggings are represented as by no means so rich as at first reported.

The Know Nothings were successful in the city elections all over the State. At San Jose, however, they had been defeated by a general fusion.

The steamer "Sunrise," and one of the steamers of the California Steam Navigation Company, were to have a race shortly for $5000. In the meantime, the "Sunrise" had been hauled off from the river trade.

Both branches of the Legislature had fixed upon the 30th for adjournment.

The revival of the Senatorial question was considered very doubtful.

An anti-gambling law of a very stringent nature had passed both Houses, and is calculated to effectually close all the gambling houses in the State.

Arrest for Piracy. Officer Dulany, of the U. S. Marshal's office yesterday afternoon arrested a seamen named Brown, on the charge of being recently engaged in the slave trade. The charge is made by Capt. James Maguire who is now sick at the Fountain Hotel. Capt. Maguire states that on a recent voyage of the brig Horatio, of which he sailed as master, from New York to the coast of Africa, the crew mutinied and placed, him in irons on board, proceeded to the west coast of Africa; where they took on board a cargo of slaves, and conveyed them to the Island of Cuba, where they were landed. Capt. Maguire says he managed to escape from the brig, and Brown, one of the crew, having come to Baltimore, the charge was preferred against him. By the laws of the United States the act is declared to be piracy, and is punishable with death. The accused was fully committed by John Hanna, Esq., U. S. Commissioner. [Baltimore Pat., of Wednesday.

Proposed Line of Steamships from Boston to Europe. In the Senate, Saturday, Mr. Wright, on leave, introduced a bill to incorporate Donald McKay, Geo

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.


## THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The steamship Asia, with dates from Europe to the 28th ult., arrived at Halifax on Monday of last week. Her news is important; no less than the confirmation of the breaking off of the Vienna conference, and the prospect of a long, bloody and general war. We make the following synopsis of her news:

GREAT BRITAIN. In Parliament much energetic questioning of Ministers had taken place on various subjects respecting the war; the scope of all the questions being to hasten matters. Sir George Gray stated that authority had been given to Governors of American provinces to enlist men for the regular army, not for a foreign legion, inasmuch as all colonists were British subjects.

The Roebuck committee continued in session. The Duke of Newcastle had been examined. His evidence tended to exculpate himself.

Notice has been given of a motion for decimal coinage, and to invite a Congress to establish a uniform decimal system throughout the world.

Some notice is excited by a report that an American squadron is to make a demonstration against Cuba. It is admitted that a war between the United States and Spain would greatly complicate present European politics.

A large number of persons, *chiefly young females* from Scotland and Wales, who had become imbued with Mormon doctrines, arrived in Liverpool the week previous to the departure of steamer, and sailed on the 23d for New Orleans, whence they would proceed to the Salt Lake. This is the way the Mormon harems are replenished.

FRANCE. The reports are again prevalent that the Emperor would visit the Crimea, though it is asserted that much opposition is manifested on the part of the legislative corps and of the Parisians, who desire the presence of the court during the universal exhibition as a means of contributing to its success. It is stated that General Aupick has been selected by the Emperor as the head of his staff when he assumes the command of the army in the Crimea.

Much activity was still manifested in the military administration, and troops were being constantly embarked.

PARIS, April 25. There appears to be no longer any reason to doubt that the Emperor of the French will proceed forthwith to the Crimea. In the Constitutionel of Monday, it is stated that his camp equipage has already been sent off, and the 10th of May is confidently named in Paris as the day on which he will take his departure. His Majesty, as Generalissimo of the allied forces, will have a staff composed of officers of the four armies—English, French, Turkish and Piedmontese.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA. Berlin correspondence says it hardly admits of doubt that an approximation of views has recently taken place between the Austrian and Prussian governments, which bodes no good to the cause of the Western powers.

Baron Hess, with a full staff, would go to Gallicia on May 24, but probably only to review the army. He is reported to have stated that the Austrian army, under no circumstances, could be ready to take the field before August.

DENMARK AND THE SOUND DUES. *Copenhagen*, April 19. On the 12th instant, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States to this court, Col. Bedinger, had an official interview with the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which he delivered the formal notice of his government of the cessation of the treaty of the 20th of April, 1826, between the two countries, after the lapse of the term stipulated in the treaty, (twelve months,) expressing himself, at the same time, with his usual energy of character, and with a force of language which the American diplomatists so well know how to adopt when they wish their hearers to know they are in earnest, and will not suffer themselves or their country to be trifled with.

The Prussian Chambers, on the 20th, passed a motion "that the second chamber expresses its conviction that the government will take the first favorable opportunity for the total abolition of the Sound dues."

VIENNA CONFERENCE. The Vienna Conference has proved a total failure. Since the 20th, there have been supplementary meetings of the four powers without result.

The Plenipotentiaries assembled on Tuesday P. M., 23d, and signed the protocol of the twelfth or last Conference. At the meeting it was agreed it should not be considered as a 13th Conference.

A meeting of the representatives of the four powers was held on Thursday, 23d, at the request of Prince Gortschakoff, when some further inadmissible propositions were made by the Russian Plenipotentiary, and rejected on the part of England, France and Turkey.

Lord John Russell had left Vienna, previous to which he had a private interview with Count Buol for two hours. The departure of M. Drouyn De L' Huys is postponed for a few days, to discuss matters with the Austrian government. Another report says he has left.

Lord Palmerston stated in the House of Commons on the 23d, in reference to the Vienna Conferences, that the English and French governments had determined—in which determination Austria agreed—that it was requisite that the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea should cease. The Russian Plenipotentiary had also assented in the abtsract to the proposition. On Thursday, however, when the Plenipotentiaries of England, France, Austria and Turkey were present, it was proposed, as a mode of accomplishing this principle, that the amount of the Russian naval force in the Black Sea should be limited by treaty, or otherwise, that the Black Sea should be considered neutral, in which no vessels of war of any nation should be allowed; confining its waters altogether to ships devoted to commerce. The Russian Plenipotentiary required 48 hours' time for consideration, at the end of which time, at another conference, he absolutely refused either alternative; upon which the conference adjourned *sine die*, and Lord John Russell and the French Ambassador were to leave Vienna on that day, (Monday.) Russia made no counter-propositions. A Vienna despatch of 26th, however, says that new propositions were made, but were rejected by the allies; and M. Drouyn De L' Huys would leave the next day.

A Paris letter of the 26th, says, M. Drouyn De L' Huys remains at Vienna to bring matters to a crisis with the Austrian government. It is stated that on the 24th, a courier left Paris for Vienna with despatches from the Emperor for the French Minister. These despatches are described as decided in their tone, and the French Plenipotentiary is instructed to call upon the Austrian cabinet to declare categorically whether, now that Russia has rejected the propositions of the powers, it means to fulfil its pledges and take the part that becomes it as a great power in military operations against the common enemy. The demand is to be made in terms which admit of no evasion, no delay; the language it will be conveyed in is unequivocal, clear, and positive, and perhaps comminatory, in the event of Austria not coming, without further loss of time, to a satisfactory arrangement on the military convention with the allies.

THE WAR NEWS. The bombardment of Sebastopol continued. The general tone of opinion in England is that the war must continue for a lengthened period.

It is difficult to form an estimate of the real progress of the siege. From the comparing of various accounts, an impression is produced that the fire of the allies is superior to that of the city, but the city returns the fire steadily.

The Independence of Brussels has received from Vienna an alleged despatch from the Crimea, that the allies have suspended the bombardment. It is not stated on what day the fire ceased, but the Independence believes that the date of the despatch is posterior to that of the last official intelligence, namely, April 22d.

Details say on the morning of the 14th, that the bombardment and cannonade had continued day and night since daybreak of the 9th, each of the 500 guns firing 120 rounds daily. The enemy's fire was not much reduced, although the Mamelon battery is silenced, and some of the Round Tower guns dismounted, yet the Rodau and Garden batteries still keep up a heavy fire.

There were no signs of an immediate assault. During the night of the 14th the French destroyed a Russian rifle ambuscade in front of the Malakoff Tower. A terrible battle between a Russian sortie and the French raged during the night, perhaps the most sanguinary since Inkermann.

April 17. A despatch to the French government says the fire of the French batteries maintains its superiority.

The French have taken the Russian ambuscades in front of the Malakoff Tower, and have added them to the French lines. They have also crowned a ravine which runs along the fortifications of the city where the Russians formerly kept their reserves. They have also sprung a mine before the Flagstaff Battery at a distance of 50 metres, thereby opening a new parallel, which has been successfully joined to the others.

From the 12th to the 14th, the French loss was only 300.

The situation of affairs was considered satisfactory by the French.

April 19th. The French Minister of War learns that the besiegers were still advancing, and were consolidating their position.

On the night of the 18th, the Russians made a strong sortie, but were promptly repulsed.

Prince Gortschakoff's account of the same date says: "The besiegers fire on the 16th, 17th and 18th was less violent. Our batteries replied successfully. On the night of the 18th, one of our battalions made a sortie, to destroy the enemy's most advanced works. Our object was fully attained. Moreover, the loss of the garrison the past few days has been less."

The latest is also from Prince Gortschakoff, on the 22d, and states that after twelve days bombardment the allied fire had become weak, and caused little damage.

The following appears in the London Daily News: "Advices from before Sebastopol of the 17th state that the want of ammunition had been felt by the besiegers. The enemy's fire is still severe. The cholera has broken out among the French troops, and on the 17th was raging fiercely."

The policy of the Czar Alexander is spoken of by the London Times as a new and more audacious policy, and is so regarded throughout Europe.

The telegraph is now complete from London to the Crimea, except a few miles between Bucharest and Rudschuck, but the British government keep exclusive use of it.

The archdukes Nicholas and Michael have again set out for the Crimea.

Prince Menschikoff is not dead. The St. Petersburg Journal publishes an imperial rescript, expressing the Emperor's satisfaction that the report was untrue, and hoping that Prince Menschikoff will be restored, and bestowing on him and his descendants a palace at St. Petersburg.

Mehemet Ali, the brother-in-law of the Sultan, was arrested and sent to Sinope on a charge of being troublesome.

THE BALTIC. The blockade of Libau is announced from the 17th, and of all ports to the entrance of the Riga from the 19th April.

RUSSIA. Considerable movements of troops are taking place towards the South. Nothing that occurs at St. Petersburg would appear to manifest that a pacific result to the Vienna conferences was ever expected.

The cholera, for a considerable period on the decrease, has broken out with great intensity; and the official bulletins announce the fearful proportion of eight deaths to ten attacked.

Great official preparations are being made at Moscow for the reception of the Emperor and Empress.

CHINA AND JAPAN. The Chinese Insurgents have evacuated Shanghae and Canton.

The Russian frigate Diana was lost near Japan. The Boston ship, Living Age, was wrecked on the "Bahas."

The ratification of the American treaty was concluded at Simoda, Feb. 21st.

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LUMBERING. A correspondent at Holderness informs us that Messrs. Fisk & Norcross are coming down the Merrimac with a drive of fifteen million feet of lumber. They are now passing Holderness and Plymouth, and so far have had an excellent run. For a motive power they have sixty oxen and one hundred and seventy-five men, besides the river, which is now in good navigable order—for logs.

It is a very exciting and interesting sight to see the great logs rushing down the river, now piling up in unshapely masses against the rocks in the rapids, and now drifting in immense rafts into the eddies. The men and oxen have as much to do as they can well attend to. The lumbermen of Messrs. Fisk & Norcross are all temperate men and fine athletic fellows. The far-famed New England dish of baked beans constitutes one of their chief articles of food while descending the river, and it is cooked and served up in the lumbermen's camp in a style which would do credit to the most accomplished *cuisinier*. Their process of cooking is this: In the evening they build a huge fire upon the ground, and as soon as there is a plentiful supply of coals, they fill a huge earthen pot with half a bushel of beans, and a few pounds of pork, and cover it over with a great pile of embers and ashes; and when it is opened at breakfast time the next morning, it is found to contain a hot and savory mess, which, with a good supply of strong coffee and other accessories, furnishes a meal fit for a President.

[Boston Journal.

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OUR INDIAN ARMY. A hundred years ago the East India Company had not a thousand men in their pay, including even the troops of native princes who were favorable to Englishmen having a footing in the country. Now the whole Anglo-Indian army, including the thirty regiments of the royal army doing duty in various parts of Hindostan, amounts to no fewer than 289,529 men of all arms. To these may be added—first, the Native contingents, commanded by English officers, which number 32,311; secondly, Native contingents, (not so commanded, but equally available for service,) which number 4000 fighting men—and, thirdly, the armies of native princes, many of which are at the service of the East Indian government when required, and which number 12,962 artillery, and 317,653 infantry. Add all these figures together, and we shall have a total of 724,758 fighting men at the disposal of the East Indian Company. [London paper.

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THE COMPLETION OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL. Intelligence from Lake Superior informs us that the canal around the Falls of St. Mary is completed. The work was commenced on the 8th of June, 1853, and finished on the 8th of April last—a period of twenty-two months. A sluice-way was cut through the upper dam on the 10th inst., and the waters of Lake Superior rushed into the canal. The locks are not yet filled with water, as the chief engineer is not upon the ground to inspect the works. When that duty is performed the navigation of the lakes will be without a barrier.

The importance of a canal cannot be estimated. It is to be the highway to the Lake Superior country, with all its mineral resources. A vessel now loading at Fond du Lac, and passing down the lakes, the Welland Canal and River St. Lawrence, may wing its way across the seas to England, to the Baltic, or to China.

The Lake Superior country is rich in minerals and lumber. The population is rapidly increasing, and the facilities of transportation are now so complete that large accessions will undoubtedly be made to the inhabitants, especially in the mineral region.

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SEEING THE ELEPHANT. Passengers who travel by the New York and New Haven cars have a grand chance of "seeing the elephant." Going from New York, the cars pass the farm of P. T. Barnum, a mile or so before reaching Bridgeport, Ct. On that farm, and in plain view from the railroad, an elephant may be seen every pleasant day, attached to a large plow, and doing up the "sub-soiling" in first-rate style, at the rate of about three distinct double-horse teams. The animal is perfectly tractable. His attendant rides him, while a colored man guides the plow. The elephant is also used for carting large loads of gravel in a cart arraged purposely for him, and in drawing stone on a stone-boat or drag, in piling up wood, timber, &c., and in making himself generally useful. [N. Y. Tribune.

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## THE EX-GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

Brigham Young is liable to become a dangerous enemy to the future peace of the United States. Yet his cunning seems equal to his audacity and profligacy, and the manner in which he has begun to undermine the influence of Col. Steptoe, in order to continue to wield the power of which he is legally dispossessed, is scarcely such as to bring him within the reach of justice. Col. Steptoe has not yet accepted the office of Governor of Utah, and no pretext yet exists for calumny and attack against himself personally; therefore Brigham Young professes for the new appointee, individually, conditional esteem and attachment. The army of Col. Steptoe, however, by which alone he could be sustained in office among the Mahommedans of Utah, is the force hitherto under his command as an officer in the United States army, and the efforts of Young are therefore directed to rendering the soldiers and junior officers, at Salt Lake City, odious as possible in the eyes of his fellow citizens. He says of them, "we have some of the most corrupt, damnable, mean curses here that ever disgraced the earth," and his incendiary language is apparently intended to arouse armed hostility against them if necessary to accomplish his ends. This is indicated by his own express declaration. He says: "For a man to come here and infringe upon my individual rights and privileges, and upon those of my brethren, will never meet with my sanction, and I will scourge such an one until he leaves. I am after him."

We trust that the Government at Washington is fully prepared for all the emergencies that may arise at Salt Lake City, and that the authority bestowed upon Gov. Steptoe will be backed by a sufficient force to maintain it at every hazard. [Journal of Commerce.

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THE SWORD OF GENERAL WOOL. The sword which Congress voted to present to General John E. Wool, as a token of his country's appreciation of his services at Buena Vista, has been completed by Mr. Samuel Jackson, of Baltimore, and is one of the most beautiful things of the kind in the country. The Baltimore American thus describes it:

"The blade is thirty-one and a quarter inches long, of the finest cast-steel, and emblazoned with national devices. The hilt is of solid gold, and is a specimen of rare workmanship. The design is an ear of corn, half concealed by the leaves of the shuck surrounding it. The upper part is a spread eagle, on the breast of which is a shield bearing the words "Buena Vista, Feb. 22 and 23, 1847." The eyes of the eagle are diamonds. The cross of the hilt is the Mexican coat of arms, the serpent and cactus, very heavily wrought, the eyes of the serpent being garnets. The scabbard is of silver, thickly plated with gold, and ornamented with solid gold band and rings. The end of the scabbard is of solid gold and of unique design. The sword was made after a design from Lieutenant Benton, and cost $1500."

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AN INCIDENT. The following incident is related as having taken place at the burning of the steamer Wm. Knox, on the Ohio river, some ten days ago:

"At the burning of the Wm. Knox, a woman jumped overboard with a babe. She came to the surface, and taking the babe's hand in her mouth, thus held it out of the water, while she attempted to paddle to shore. A man plunged in after her, and by strong efforts succeeded in getting the mother to where the water was shallow enough to allow them to touch the bottom. "Do not bite its hand, now—you are safe," said the man to her, while they were wading ashore. She took the child's hand from between her teeth, and simply said, "You do not know a mother, sir." Scarcely a print of the gentle mother's hold on the poor infant's hand was perceptible.

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TROUBLE AMONG THE STUDENTS. The Lebanon Whig has an account of a riot at Hanover, between the students of Dartmouth College and the cadets of the Norwich Military School. It seems that some difficulty had occurred, wherein the cadets felt themselves insulted, and crossed the river in skiffs to seek redress. The college students met them promptly, and quite a battle ensued, in which the cadets were vanquished by the superior number of the students.

Finding themselves worsted, the cadets drew their knives and pistols, and were about to wage deliberate war, when the officers of the college interfered. Meanwhile the college boys set the boats adrift, and thus cut off all retreat to the cadets, who were obliged to travel a long distance to regain the western shore of the river. The matter is to be investigated.

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TEMPERANCE IN THE NAVY. Lieut. D. D. Porter, commanding the United States store-ship Supply, which is going to the Eastern world after a load of camels,—has made an arrangement by which his crew is to be shipped with the agreement that no grog shall be served on board. The men are to receive commutation for the liquor at the rate of sixpence a day. The abolition of the grog ration in the service should have been simultaneous with the banishment of the lash. It is to be hoped Lieut. Porter's praiseworthy experiment will afford convincing proof that Rum is not necessary to Jack's comfort or health. [N. Y. Times.

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CAYUGA LAKE. The Ithica Journal says that a phenomenon similar to the one noticed in the water of the Seneca Lake has been observed in those of the Cayuga. The waters suddenly rose about three feet five inches and remained at that height six or seven minutes then subsided, and after a brief interval, again rose two feet and then fell to its original level. It is stated that while rising like a huge wave, the water turned up two old wrecks of boats near the pier, which were completely imbedded in mud. In the reflux an old boat turned up near the pier, which no one remembered ever having seen. An old fisherman said he had lived beside the Cayuga fifty years, and he never knew it to cut such tantrums before.

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SCARCITY OF HORSE FEED IN KANSAS. The Lawrence Herald, of April 21st, says: "It is impossible just now to procure horse feed in this vicinity at any price. Hay is worth $25 a ton, and cannot be obtained. The last corn meal we have heard of being sold brought two dollars a bushel. Unless grass shall grow more rapidly than it has the last few weeks, there must be much suffering, if not absolute starvation, among cattle and horses. We are anxious for the Kansas river to become navigable, that produce may be reduced in price, as well as the supply increased."

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A SINGULAR ACCIDENT. A remarkable accident occurred to a train of cars on the New York and Erie Railroad, on the 21st ult. As the cars were crossing a mountain gorge near Addison, a flood of water seven feet in depth and a quarter of a mile wide, being the contents of nine large mill-ponds, rushed down the valley, and striking the front part of the train, demolished the engine and baggage car, and almost capsized the passenger cars. The engineer and fireman barely escaped drowning. The water in carrying away the dams above had swept off nine mills and five houses, and had caused the death, by drowning, of a mother and child.

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A BIG WINTER'S WORK. Some of the Bangor lumbermen in Minnesota think they have been doing a smart business the past winter. The work of one ox team is given us by a correspondent, with the remark that he thinks it hard to beat, and that if any of our Penobscot friends can make a better report, he would like to hear it. The lumbering crew was under the management of Amos P. Roberts of Howland, Me., "head boss" for Hersey, Staples & Co., and the team was driven by Abraham Sutherland, formerly of Sebec, Me. In 117 days, eight thousand logs, which will scale between two and three million feet, were cut on Township No. 28, N. R. 25 W. on the 4th meridian, and hauled into Ground House River. [Whig.

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WINEBAGOES ON THE MOVE. The St. Paul Minnesotian of the 23d ult., says: Gen. Fletcher came down from Long Prairie on Friday last, and has since departed for the Blue Earth River, to select the new country granted by treaty for the future home of the Winnebagoes. The agent is accompanied by three chiefs and three braves of the tribes, who, along with Mr. Asa White, a trader of the Big Bend, constitute the delegation on the part of the tribe to assist in making the selection. They can select their country any where on the Blue Earth, not nearer than three miles to the Minnesota River. They will probably go up as high as the Wattowan branch.

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## AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

**Corrected Weekly.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, | $11 00 @ 14 00 | Round Hogs, | $7 00 @ 8 00 |
| Corn Meal, | 1 42 @ 1 50 | Clear Salt Pork, | 10 @ 12 |
| Rye Meal | 1 50 @ 2 00 | Lamb, | 7 @ 9 |
| Wheat, | 3 00 @ 3 25 | Turkey, | 10 @ 12 |
| Rye, | 1 37 @ 1 50 | Chickens, | 8 @ 10 |
| Corn, | 1 25 @ 1 30 | Geese, | 8 @ 10 |
| Beans, | 2 50 @ 2 75 | Clover Seed, | 12 @ 17 |
| Oats, | 61 @ 65 | Herd's Grass, | 4 25 @ 4 75 |
| Potatoes, | 80 @ 85 | Red Top, | 1 25 @ 1 37 |
| Dried Apples | 6 @ 8 | Flax Seed, | 1 00 @ 1 10 |
| Cooking Appies, | 33 @ 37 | Hay | 14 00 @ 16 50 |
| Winter do., | 75 @ 80 | Lime, | 1 05 @ 1 10 |
| Butter, | 21 @ 30 | Fleece Wool, | 23 @ 29 |
| Cheese, | 13 @ 14 | Pulled do., | 21 @ 32 |
| Eggs, | 16 @ 20 | Lambskins, | 40 @ 60 |
| Lard, | 12 @ 14 | Hides, | 4 @ 5 |

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## BRIGHTON MARKET, May 10.

At Market 465 Beef Cattle, 1000 Sheep, and 4300 Swine.

*BEEF CATTLE.*—We quote extra $10 00 @ 10 50; first quality $9 50 @ $9 75; second $9 00 @ $9 50; third $8 75.

*WORKING OXEN.*—Sales from $95 to $140

*COWS AND CALVES.*—Sales from $19 to $65.

*SHEEP.*—Sales from $5 00 to $9 00.

*SWINE.*—At retail, from 6c to 7½c.

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## BOSTON MARKET, May 12.

*FLOUR.*—Western superfine, $10 75; fancy, $11 00; Genesee Extra, $12 00 @ $13 00.

*GRAIN.*—Southern Yellow Corn is selling at $1 17, and White at $1 12. Oats, 75 @ 77c. Rye, in lots, $1 78.

*HAY.*—Eastern is selling at $24 ₩ ton, cash.

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### Consumptive Cough and General Debility Cured.

BOSTON, June 1, 1854.

Dr. Wilber,—Dear Sir,—Last spring I was afflicted with a severe cough, which had so completely prostrated me, that I was unable to leave my room. My friends considered me in a decline; but hearing of your Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime, I sent and purchased a bottle and commenced trying it. I began to perceive its beneficial effects, and am happy to say that after using it two months I have entirely recovered—my cough having left me and my strength returned. Respectfully yours, MARY WILLIAMS.

Be sure and get the genuine, manufactured only by ALEX. W. WILBER, Chemist, 166 Court St., Boston. For sale in Portland by H. H. Hay, Edward Mason, Oxnard & Co., J. Durgin & Co.; in Bangor by Ingraham & Fuller; Bath by A. G. Page. 1y51

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### HAYES' ALLIED OINTMENT, And Humor Syrup.

*Is the best Medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of all Humors.*

It has stood the test of more than seven years; and in offering it to the public we are not ignorant of its operation. We know it to be the greatest *Alleviator of Pain and Sufferinz* to those afflicted with any kind of humor, and really one of the greatest blessings to mankind ever before the public.

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### HAYES' PILE OINTMENT.

*A certain cure for Piles and all Exteraal Irritations.* Directions on the bottles. Price, $1. Prepared by Dr E. D. HAYES, and sold wholesale and retail by CHARLES H. KENT, General Agent for the United States and Canadas, Nos. 5 & 6 Appleton Block, Lawrence St., Lawrence, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale by H. H. HAY, Portland; WM. BLACK, Augusta; GUILD & HARLOW, Bangor; WM. DYER, Waterville; J. G. COOK & Co., Lewiston. 1y17

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## Hymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

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In this city, 12th inst., by Asaph R. Nichols, Esq., Mr. BENJ. W. FISHER to Miss MARY M. WOOD.

In Leeds, by Rev. R. J. Ayer, Mr. ROWLAND A. GILMORE to Miss CYNTHIA L. LOTHROP.

In China, 1st inst., Mr. F. O. BRAINARD, (Printer,) of Belfast, to Miss MARIA WASHBURN.

In Rockland, 24 inst., Mr. LEONARD COTTON to Miss SARAH BURNS.

In Hallowell, Mr. CHAS. T. WEYMOUTH of Litchfield, to Miss CAROLINA M. LINCOLN of Washington.

In Pittston, Mr. SIMON ORFF to Miss PATIENCE LINSCOTT, both of Gardiner.

In Topsham, Mr. HIRAM TALBOT of Brunswick, to Miss EILEN M. WHITMORE.

In Brunswick, Mr. THOMAS SIMPSON to Miss REBECCA W. DUNNING; Mr. JOHN W. PERRY to Miss ANNARILLA GORDON; Mr. GEO. POLLARD to Miss REBECCA C. DUNNING.

In Boston, Mr. EDWARD D. BENT of Fitzwilliam, N. H., to Miss S. ALICE WHIPPLE of Solon, Me.

In McConnellsville, April 12, by Rev. Wm. Aikins, Mr. JOHN ELLIS to Miss NANCY HEMPFIELD of Morgan Co., Ohio.

In Boston, Mr. JOHN R. STEBBINS to Miss AMANDA M. JENNINGS of Leeds, Me.

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## Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore
And the race of immortals begun.

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In China, 5th inst., Mr. JOHN BRACKETT, aged 86.
In Mercer, Oct. 5th, DANIEL EMERY, aged 82.
In Enfield, May 3d, LOVINA WEBSTER, wife of Nath'l Webster, Esq., aged 65.
In Mt. Vernon, 11th inst., SUSANNA GREELY, wife of John Greely, aged 64.
In Gardiner, 11th inst., RUFUS M. GAY, aged 49.
In New Sharon, May 4, IRVING W. PRESCOTT, aged 41.
In Bath, 7th inst., Capt. SAMUEL E. DUNCAN, aged 76.
In Pittston, Mrs. CLARA W. PHILBRICK, aged 29.
Lost overboard on the voyage from New York to Antwerp, March 24d, SAMUEL B. WELSH of Bowdoinham, first mate of ship Henry Reed.
In Brunswick, STANWOOD DUNNING, aged 59.
At Kendall's Mills, GEO. PACKARD of this city, aged 27.
In Hallowell, Capt. DAVID DAY, aged 86.
In Lewiston, Mrs. MARIAM TAYLOR, aged 68.
In New Orleans, 19th ult., WM. O. MOODY, a native of Maine, aged 41.
In Solon, Mrs. OLIVE BROWN, aged 75.
In Avon, 7th inst., JEREMIAH ELLSWORTH, formerly of Strong, aged 88.
In Phillips, 5th inst., FREDERIC H EVELETH, aged 64.
In Cincinnati, Ohio, 26th ult., OLIVER WILSON, formerly of Skowhegan, aged about 43.
In Gardiner, 6th inst., GEO. DALE, aged about 22.

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### HAMPDEN ACADEMY.

SUMMER TERM, 1855, commences Monday, May 28th, under the direction of its present Principal, THOMAS HAYES, A. M. Competent assistance to meet the wants of the School will be employed.

Instruction will be given in Music, Drawing, and Painting, as usual. J. K. MASON,

2w21 *Secretary of Trustees.*

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### BREAD.

FOR SALE by the package the following kinds of Bread, which are constantly kept on hand fresh baked and of the best quality, viz:

Butter Crackers, bbls. and half bbls.
Family Pilot, " " " "
Oyster Crackers, " " " "
Wine Biscuit, " " " "
Soda Biscuit, " " " "
Picnic Crackers, " " " "
Water Crackers, " " " "

By CHAS. H. MULLIKEN, 1 door north of the P. O.
Augusta, May 14th, 1855. 21

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### CONCERT.

MR. G. W. CHASE,

EDITOR OF THE MUSICAL AND MASONIC JOURNAL,

Assisted by MISS HATTIE A. HARRINGTON, of Boston, Will give one of his

"DOWN EAST" MUSICAL OLIOS

AT WINTHROP HALL, ON TUESDAY EVE, MAY 22.

Admission only 12½ cents.

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### TO BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS at Auction, by SHEPHERD & CO.

On Thursday, May 24th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at *Trade Sales Room*, over store No. 18 Exchange St., will be sold 500 cases Boots, Shoes, Brogans and Gaiters—fine retailing goods, such as Women's Fine Kid Buskins, Men's Calf and Grained Boots, Men's, Boys' and Gents' Goat, Calf, Kip, Grained and Enamelled Brogans, Men's fine Gaiter Boots, Women's Congress Gaiters, Women's, Misses and Children's Fancy Boots and Slippers.

The above goods are warranted *perfect, regular sizes* and of the *best quality.*

N. B. Every lot offered is *positively sold.* Catalogues ready and goods may be examined the day previous to sale.

B. A. CLARK, *Auctioneer.*

Portland, May 14, 1855. 21

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### Agricultural Implement Manufactory, AND REPAIR SHOP,

*AT KENDALL'S MILLS, FAIRFIELD, ME.*

THE subscribers hereby give notice to the public that they have erected a large and commodious Machine Shop, at the above place, fitted up with suitable and convenient machinery for working wood and iron, where they are manufacturing, and keep for sale, a large variety of Agricultural Tools, viz:

Harrows, Cultivators, Horse and Hand Rakes, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Horse Powers and Separators, Chain Pumps, Cart Wheels, Seed Sowers, &c. &c.

They are also prepared in the wood and iron department, to do repairs on all kinds of Farming Utensils, Carriage work, Mill work, &c., with promptness and dispatch.

Orders for any of the above kinds of work, respectfully solicited and promptly attended to.

3m21 FOSS, OWEN & CO.

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### Wells' Patent Grass Seed Sowers,

MANUFACTURED by the subscribers, and kept for sale by them at their shop. FOSS, OWEN & CO.

Kendall's Mills, May 14, 1855. 4w21

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### Ink! Ink!

WHOLESALE and retail. We will sell to the trade Maynard & Noyes and Harrison's Inks at the manufacturers' lowest cash prices. All sizes constantly on hand. Orders by mail promptly filled.

STANWOOD & STURGIS, Augusta, Me. 21

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### DYE HOUSE NOTICE. TO THE LADIES.

IF you wish to have your Shawls cleansed to appear fresh and new, carry or send them to the Augusta Dye House. Perfect satisfaction warranted. Also, your Kid Gloves can be cleansed to look first rate, at the above establishment.

For sale at the same place a superior article of SOAP, with directions for use, for removing oil, grease, &c., from cloths. *6w21

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### Freedom Notice.

THIS is to certify that I have relinquished to my son, ALDEN JAMESON, the remainder of his minority, and shall hereafter claim none of his wages, nor pay any debts of his contracting. JOHN JAMESON.

Windsor, May 11th, 1855. *3w21

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### Notice.

THIS is to certify that I, JOSHUA DAMREN, Jr., do relinquish to my son, JOHN F. DAMREN, the remainder of his minority to transact business for himself, and shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. JOSHUA DAMREN, Jr.

Attest—SAMUEL KIMBALL.

Belgrade, May 3, 1855. *3w21

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### SACO NURSERIES.

S. L. GOODALE, Hort'culturist,

*SACO, MAINE,*

BEGS to offer to his friends and the public the usual assortment of hardy

**Fruit and Ornamental Trees,**

*SHRUBS, VINES, AND PLANTS.*

The stock is very large, of unsurpassed quality, and offered at prices presenting inducements to purchasers in any quantity. Descriptive and priced Catalogues on application.

Lifting and packing done in the most faithful manner, insuring safe carriage to any distance with ordinary care. 4w21

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### FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY!

THE NEW ORLEANS OPERA TROUPE

WILL give two of their Chaste and Inimitable Ethiopian ENTERTAINMENTS, at

WINTHROP HALL,

*THURSDAY & FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 17 and 18,*

Consisting of SONGS, GLEES, SOLOS, DANCING, &c.

For particulars, see bills of the day.

Admission, 15 cents.

Doors open at 7, to commence at a quarter before 8.

1w21 CHARLES T. C. BROOKS, Agent.

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### New and Elegant Spring and Summer Goods!

B. BONNE,

DEALER IN

FANCY AND DRY GOODS!

WATER ST., OPPOSITE THE MAINE FARMER OFFICE,

HAS opened, this season, a new and choice selection of DRESS GOODS, such as Silks, Barege De Laines, and Lawns, of new and elegant designs; English and American PRINTS, Linens, House-keeping, and DOMESTIC GOODS, Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves and embroideries of every variety.

Ladies at Augusta and vicinity, are respectfully invited to call and examine our well selected stock, before making their purchases.

BROADCLOTHS, Doeskins, Cassimeres, and Satinets, constantly on hand, and will be sold at the lowest marked prices, at the Dry Goods Store

☞Opposite the Maine Farmer Office.☜

Augusta, May 14, 1855. 21

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### NEW ARRANGEMENT.

AN Accommodation Stage will leave Liberty for Augusta every Monday and Thursday, at 7 o'clock A. M., and arrive in Augusta in season to take the 12 50 train for Portland and Boston, and the Steamer Governor, which leaves Hallowell at 2 30 P. M.

Mondays via Fletcher's Corner and Branch Mills. Thursdays via North Palermo and Branch Mills.

Also leave Liberty every Thursday at 7 o'clock A. M., via Washington, Fairfieldand Winslow, and arrive in Augusta in time for the above train and boat.

Stages will also leave Liberty for Belfast daily, at 5 o'clock A. M., and arrive in Belfast in time to connect with the boats for Bangor, Rockland, Portland and Boston.

The Mail Stage will run as usual leaving Augusta daily at 4 o'clock P. M., or on arrival of cars from Boston. Leaves Belfast daily at 1.30 P. M.

Fare from Liberty to Augusta and back same day, $2.00; from Branch Mills to Augusta and back the same day, $1.25; from Liberty to Belfast and back same day, $1.25.

Passengers will be furnished with through tickets for Portland and Boston.

Augusta, May 9, 1855. 2w21

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### NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

PLEASE call and see for yourself. It is a fact that THING has just received a new assortment of Groceries, Medicines, Patent Medicines, and Dry Goods, which will be sold at fair prices for cash or country produce.

Also, that Mrs. E. S. THING has just returned from the City with a good assortment of Millinery and Dress Goods, and Embroideries. She has also the latest fashions for Bonnets, Dresses, &c.

Mt. Vernon Village, May 11, 1855. 3w21

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### City Loan.

FOR SALE, $10,000 AUGUSTA CITY BONDS, with coupons attached, payable in 1861, 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867. Apply to W. F. HALLETT, City Treas.

May 8th, 1855. 20

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### AUGUSTA MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

ABSTRACT of the report made at the annual meeting, May 7, 1855.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. of Policies issued, | 6999 |
| No. in force, | 1071 |
| Amount insured, | $9,015,513 00 |
| Amount of Premium Notes, | 44,921 00 |

**Liabilities.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Due for Loans, | $1000 | |
| Losses unsettled, estimated | 1139 | $2,139 00 |

**Resources.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash in Treasury, | $258 61 |
| Balance against Co., | 1871 39 |

Assessments uncollected, equal to or more than sufficient to meet the balance against the company.

Per order of Directors.

W. F. HALLETT, Sec'y.

May 9, 1855. 21

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### Augusta Water Power Company.

TO LET, on the premises of this Company, Three Upright SAWS, with LATH and SHINGLE MACHINES, in perfect running order. Also, *three spacious Rooms*, in the Machine Shop of this Company, well located, and with power sufficient to propel any reasonable amount of machinery.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Agent.

Augusta, May 12, 1855. 21

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300 CASKS CEMENT, just received and for sale by May 15, 1855. 21 ARNO A. BITTUES.

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40 BBLS. PRIME LEAF LARD, for sale by 21 ARNO A. BITTUES.

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100 SACKS coarse fine Liverpool SALT; 1000 bags extra fine Ground Rock Salt, now in store and for sale by May 16, 1855. 21 ARNO A. BITTUES.

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### FOR SALE,

A LOT of good PIGS, for sale at the CENTRAL HOUSE STABLE, four weeks old. LEVI JOHNSON.

Augusta, May 11, 1855. *1w

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### THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR CLOTHING!

C. F. AYER,

HAVING taken the old well known store, No. 5 Bridge's Block, formerly occupied by R. T. Bosworth, and more recently by PEAVY & BROTHER, would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Augusta and vicinity to his large and well selected stock of

**Ready-made Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods.**

I shall keep constantly on hand Clothing of every description, and of the best material, and am confident that all those who may desire anything in my line, cannot be better satisfied than by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere. I am determined to sell, and will sell cheaper than any other establishment, Oak Hall not excepted. Don't forget the place. No. 5 Bridge's Block, north of the bridge. Sign of the "Big Pantaloons." Cutting done at short notice.

C. F. AYER.

Augusta, May, 1855. 3m20

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### FARM FOR SALE.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

# The Muse.

## LET US BE HAPPY.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Oh! let us be happy when friends gather round us,
However the world may have shadowed our lot,
When the rose-braided links of affection have bound us,
Let the cold chains of earth be despised and forgot;
And say not that Friendship is only ideal,
That Truth and Devotion are blessings unknown,
For he who believes every heart as unreal,
Has something unsound at the core of his own.
Oh! let us be happy when moments of pleasure
Have brought to our presence the dearest and best,
For the pulse always beats to most heavenly measure,
When love and good-will sweep the strings of the breast..

Oh! let us be happy, when moments of meeting
Bring those to our side who illumine our eyes;
And though Folly, perchance, shake a bell at the greeting,
He is dullest of fools who forever is wise.
Let the laughter of Joy echo over our bosoms,
As the hum of the bee o'er the mid-summer flowers,
For the honey of happiness comes from love's blossoms,
And is found in the hive of those exquisite hours.
Then let us be happy when moments of pleasure
Have brought to our presence the dearest and best,
For the pulse always beats to most heavenly measure,
When love and good-will sweep the strings of the breast.

Let us plead not a spirit too sad and too weary,
To yield the kind word, and the mirth-lighted smile;
The heart, like the tree, must be fearfully dreary,
Where the robin of hope will not warble awhile.
Let us say not in pride, that we care not for others,
And live in our wealth like an ox in his stall;
'Tis the commerce of love with our sisters and brothers,
Helps to pay our great debt to the Father of All.
Then let us be happy when moments of pleasure
Have brought to our presence the dearest and best,
For the pulse ever beats with more heavenly measure,
When love and good-will sweeps the strings of the breast.

## SPRING.

O! I love, I love the beautiful Spring,
When leaves and plants are growing;
When the joyful birds in the green wood sing;
And gales o'er the hills are blowing.
And I love, I love the musical note
Of waters that swift through the valleys float,
Their way to the far sea taking;
My spirit it thrills with a holy thought,
And my heart with a gentle love is fraught,
Amid the young year's waking.

O! I love, I love the beautiful Spring,
When morn is newly beaming,
And the larks aloft on their pinions wing,
Their praise through the ether streaming;
And I love, I love the freshening breeze,
The lowing herds, and the green, green trees,
And the fields of glistening flowers.
The sun rejoices o'er valley and stream,
The mountains he tips with a golden beam,
And lights the budding bowers.

O! I love, I love the beautiful Spring,
When day is calmly closing,
And the flowers abroad their fragrance fling,
On the twilight air reposing.
And I love, I love, from the hawthorn tree,
The gush of the nightingale's melody,
While the moonbeams quiet are sleeping—
When peace like a veil o'er the landscape lies,
And the earth smells sweet as the balmy skies.
Their dew-drop tears are weeping.

# The Story-Teller.

From the Sunday Times.

## THE MECHANIC'S HOME.

I write this simple narrative of the life of a New York Mechanic as an experiment. It seems to me that it may be interesting and useful; but I may be mistaken in both. An author has the same partiality for his works that a parent has for his children; his babes are all beauties, and his geese all swans. Still, when I read in print what I have written—when my child is dressed up in other clothes—I think I can look at it with more impartiality. Will the reader take this little sketch on trust, and leave me time to decide whether I shall write another?

As an editor my whole life was one of communion with the people. I read for them, studied for them, wrote for them. Still, we had but little personal acquaintance. It was like two persons getting acquainted by writing letters. True, I mingled with them as often as I had the opportunity. I met them at places of amusement, at balls, and public meetings, and dinners, and celebrations, and festivities of all sorts. But the world has other faces than those it wears on holidays, and these my present profession gives me a chance of seeing. I am forming a personal acquaintance with society. I see men in their hours of deepest sorrow as well as liveliest joy. I study humanity in all its developments, from the structure of a bone to the cause and effect of a moral emotion. It seems to me that, without violating a single propriety, I make this observation of use, in those hours of leisure when I resort to the pen, with something of the same feeling as actuated the worthy tallow chandler, who, in selling out his business, in which he had grown very rich, stipulated that he should have the privilege of coming into town and assisting on melting-days.

Well, I shall try. If I fail, the effort need not be repeated. If I succeed to my own satisfaction—for how can I judge of yours?—I shall have opened a new placer in this newspaper California, in which I am digging, that others may have whatever precious metal comes to the light. But to my story.

One evening, in the early part of the winter, the door-bell rang with energy, and the servant announced *a man* who wished to see me. A "man" is one thing with a servant, a "gentleman" another, and a "person" something different from either. The man stood in the hall, but I wondered why he had not been called a gentleman. I was puzzled where to place him myself. His dress was very neat, but plain and rather coarse. His linen, that badge of refinement, was white, in perfect order, and almost elegant. Everything about him seemed substantial; but nothing gave a clue to his position in life. In all outward seeming he was simply a man. When he spoke to me, his address was simple clear, direct, and with a certain air of self-reliance, the farthest possible from a vulgar bustler.

"Doctor," he said, "I wish you to come and see my child. We fear he is threatened with croup."

I put on my hat and prepared to accompany him; for if the case were as he supposed, there was no time to lose. In this disease a single hour may make a life's difference.

In a moment we were in the street and walking briskly up one of our broad avenues. The child, he said, had been playing out of doors, had eaten heartily at supper, gone to sleep, and waked up a short time since very hoarse, with a croaking cough. The case was a pretty clear one, and in a few moments we were at the door. We went up, up, up, to the fourth story. The last flight of stairs was carpeted, and a small lamp at the top lighted us up. An excellent and very durable kind of mat lay at the door. You will see, in time, why I give these little particulars.

I entered the open door, and was welcomed by a rather pretty and remarkable tidy woman, who could have been nobody in the world but the wife of the man who had summoned me.

"I am glad you have come so soon," she said, in a soft, pure accent. "Little William seems so distressed that he can hardly breathe;" and the next moment, as we passed through a narrow passage where he lay, I heard the unmistakeable croupy sound, that justly carries such terror to the parent's heart.

"Is it the croup, doctor?" asked the father, with a voice of emotion, as I bent over the child—a fine boy, three years of age.

"It is certainly the croup, and a pretty violent attack. How long is it since you thought him sick?"

"Not above an hour was the calm reply. It was made calm by a firm self-control. I looked at the mother. She was very pale, but did not trust herself to speak.

"Then there is probably but little danger," I said; "but we have something to do. Have you the water here?"

The husband went to what seemed a closet, opened two doors, and disclosed a neat pine bathing tub, supplied with the Croton. This was beyond my hopes; but I had no time to wonder. The little fellow was in a high fever, and laboring for every breath. Taking him from his little crib, where he lay on a nice hair mattrass, fit for a prince to sleep on, I took off his clean night-clothes, stood him in the bath-tub, and made his father pour full upon his neck and chest three pails of cold water, while I rubbed them briskly with my hand. He was then wiped dry, and rubbed until his whole body was glowing like a flame. Then I wrung a large towel out of cold water and put it round his throat, and then wrapped him up in blankets. The brave little fellow had borne it all without complaint, as if he understood that under his father's eye no harm could come to him. In fifteen minutes after he was wrapped in the blankets, he was in a profuse perspiration, in a sound slumber, and breathing freely. The danger was over—so rapid is this disease, and so easily cured.

Happiness had shed a serene light upon the countenance of the father, and thrown over the mother's face a glow of beauty. I looked upon them, and was more than ever puzzled where to place them. There were no marks of high birth or superior breeding—not the shadow of decayed gentility about them. It was rather the reverse, as if they were working up from a low rank of life to a higher.

I looked around the room. It was the bedroom. Everything in it was perfectly orderly. The bed, like the crib, was excellent, but not more than ten shillings—yet how beautiful it looked! The white window-curtains were shilling muslin, but their folds hung as richly as if they were damask—and how very appropriate they seemed! The bath, with its snug folding doors, I knew had not cost, plumber's bill and all, more than ten dollars. The toilet-table, of an elegant form, and completely covered, I had no doubt was white pine, and cost half a dollar. The pictures on the wall were beautifully-tinted lithographs—better, far better, than oil-paintings I have seen in the houses of millionaires; yet they can be bought at Goupil's or Williams & Stevens', for three to five shillings, and a dollar a-piece had framed them. The floor had a carpet that seemed to match everything, with its small, neat figure, and light chamber color. It was a jewel of a room, in as perfect keeping in all its parts as if an artist had designed it.

Leaving the little boy to his untroubled sleep, and giving directions for his bath, on his waking, we went into the other room, which was differently but just as neatly arranged. It might have answered for a parlor, only it had a cooking-stove, or an artist's studio, or a dining-room. It was hung with pictures—heads, historical pieces, and landscapes; all such as a man of taste could select and buy cheap, but which, like good books, are invaluable. And, speaking of books, there was a hanging library on one side of the chimney, which a single glance assured me contained the very choicest treasures of the English tongue.

The man went to the bureau, opened a drawer, and took out some money. "What is your fee, doctor?" he asked, holding the bills so as to select one to pay me.

Now I had made up my mind, before I had got half way up the stairs, that I might have to wait for my pay—perhaps never get it; but all this had changed. I could not as I often do, inquire into the circumstances of the man, and graduate my price accordingly. There he stood, ready to pay me, with money enough; yet it was evident that he was a working man, and far from wealthy. I had nothing left but to name the lowest fee.

"One dollar does not seem enough," said he. "You have been at more trouble than to merely write a prescription."

"Do you work for your living?" I asked, hoping to solve the mystery.

He smiled and held out his hand, which showed the unquestionable marks of honest toil.

"You are a mechanic?" I said, willing to know more of him.

"Take that," he said, placing a two-dollar note in my hand, with a not-to-be-refused air, "and I will gratify your curiosity; for there is no use in pretending that you are not a little curious."

There was a hearty respectful freedom about this that was irresistible. I put the note in my pocket, and the man going to a door, opened it into a closet of moderate size, and displayed the bench and tools of a shoemaker.

"You must be an extraordinary workman," said I, looking around the room, which seemed almost luxurious; but when I looked at each item I found that it cost very little.

"No, nothing extra. I barely manage to earn a little over a dollar a day. Mary helps some. With the house-work to do, and our boy to look after, she earns enough to make our wages average eight dollars a week. We began with nothing—we live as you see."

All this comfort, this respectability, this almost luxury, for eight dollars a week! I expressed my surprise.

"I should be very sorry if we spent so much," said he. "We have not only managed to live on that, but we have something laid up in the savings bank."

"Will you have the goodness," said I, "just to explain to me how you do it?" for I was really anxious to know how a shoemaker and his wife, earning but eight dollars a week, could live in comfort and elegance, and lay up money.

"With pleasure," he replied; "for you may persuade others, no better off than I am, to make the best of their situation."

I took a chair, which he handed me. We were seated, and his wife, after going to listen a moment to the soft and measured breathing of little Willie, sat down to her sewing.

"My name," he said, "is William Carter. My father died when I was young, and I was bound out apprentice to a shoemaker, with the usual provision of schooling. I did as well as boys do generally at school; and as I was very fond of reading, I made the most of my spare time and the advantages of the Apprentices' Library. Probably the books that helped me most were the sensible writings of William Cobbett. Following his example, I determined to give myself a useful education, and I have to some extent succeeded. But a man's education is a life-long process; and the more I learn, the more I see before me."

"I was hardly out of my time when I fell in love with my Mary there, whom some people think very pretty, but whom I know to be very good."

Mary looked up with such a bright, loving smile, as to fully justify some people in their notion.

"When I had been one year a journeyman, and had laid up a few dollars, (for I had a strong motive to be saving,) we were married. I boarded at her father's, and she bound shoes for the shop where I worked. We lived a few weeks at her home; but it was not our home—the home we wanted; so we determined to set up house keeping. It was rather a small set up, but we made it answer. I spent a week in house-hunting. Some were too dear, some too shabby. At last I found this place. It was new and clean, high and airy, and I thought it would do. I got it for fifty dollars a year—and though the rents all around have advanced, our landlord is satisfied with that, or takes it in preference to risking a worse tenant. The place was naked enough, and we had little to put in it save ourselves; but we went cheerfully to work, earned all we could—saved all we could—and you see the result."

"I see; but I confess I do not understand it," said I, willing to hear him explain the economies of this modest and beautiful home.

"Well, it is simple enough. When Mary and I moved ourselves here and took possession, with a table, two chairs, a cooking-stove, a saucepan or two, and a cot-bed with straw mattress, the first thing we did was to hold a council-of-war. "Now Mary, my love," said I, here we are,—we have next to nothing, and we have everything to get, and nobody but ourselves to help ourselves."

"We found that we could earn, on an average, eight dollars a week. We determined to live as cheaply as possible, save all we could, and make ourselves a home. Our rent was a dollar a week—our fuel, light, water-rent, and some little matters, a dollar more. We have allowed the same amount for our clothing, and by buying the best things, and keeping them carefully, we dress well enough for that. Even my wife is satisfied with her wardrobe, and finds that raw silk at six shillings a yard is cheaper in the long run than calico at one shilling. That makes three dollars, a week, and we had still our living to pay for. That costs us, with three in our family, just one dollar a week more."

"One dollar a piece?"

"No—one dollar for all. You seemed surprised; but we have reckoned it over and over.

It cost more at first, but now we have learned to live both better and cheaper—so that we have a surplus of four dollars a week, after paying all expenses of rent, fire, light, water, clothing, and food. I do not count our luxuries, such as an evening at the theatre, a concert, or treat to our friends when we give a party."

I know a smile came over my face, for he continued:

"Yes, give a party; and we have some pleasant ones, I assure you. Sometimes we have a dozen guests, which is quite enough for comfort, and our treat of chocolate, cakes, blancmange, &c., costs as much as two dollars; but this is not very often. Out of our surplus—which comes, you see, to two hundred dollars a year—we have bought all you see, and have money in bank."

"I see it all," said I—"all but the living. Many a mechanic spends more than that for cigars, to say nothing for liquor. Pray tell me precisely how you live."

"With pleasure. First of all, then, I smoke no cigars, and chew no tobacco, and Mary takes no snuff."

Here the pleasant smile came in, but there was no interruption, for Mary seemed to think her husband knew what he was about, and could talk very well without her aid.

"I have not drank a glass of liquor since the day I was married except a glass of wine about four times a year, on Christmas, New Year's Fourth of July, and Willie's birth-day. The last is our especial holiday. I had read enough physiology to make up my mind that tea and coffee contained no nutriment, and were poisonous beside; and I tried a vegetable diet long enough to like it better than a mixed one, and to find that it agreed with me better, and as we have read, and experimented together, of course Mary thinks as I do."

"But what do you eat and drink?" I asked, curious to see how far this self-taught philosopher had progressed in the laws of health.

"Come this way, and I will show you," he said taking a light and leading the way into a capacious store-room. "Here, first of all, is a mill, which cost me twelve shillings. It grinds all my grain, gives me the freshest and most beautiful meal, and saves tolls and profits. This is a barrel of wheat. I buy the best and am sure that it is clean and good. It costs less than three cents a pound, and a pound of wheat a day, you know, is food enough for any man. We make it into bread, mush pies and cakes. Here is a barrel of potatoes. This is hominy. Here are some beans, a box of rice, tapioca, macaroni. Here is barrel of apples the best that I can find in Fulton Market. Here is a box of sugar, and this is our butter-jar. We take a quart of country milk a day; I buy the rest of our living by the box or barrel, where I can get it best and cheapest. Making wheat—eaten as mush or bread, and all made without bolting—and potatoes, or hominy, or rice, the staple, you can easily see that a dollar a week for provisions is not only ample, but allows of a healthy and even luxurious variety. For the rest, we eat greens, vegetables, fruit and berries in their season. In the summer we have strawberries, and peaches, as soon as they are ripe and good. Mary will get up a dinner from these materials at the cost of a shilling, better than the whole bill-of-fare at the Astor."

I was satisfied. Here was comfort, intelligence, taste and a modest luxury, all enjoyed by a humble mechanic who knew how to live, at the cost I have mentioned. How much useless complaining might be saved—how much genuine happiness enjoyed—how much of evil and suffering might be prevented, if all the workingmen in New York were as wise as William Carter!

I never shook a man or woman by the hand with more hearty respect than when I said, "Good night" to this happy couple, who, in this expensive city, are living and growing rich on eight dollars a week, and making the bench of a shoe-maker a chair of practical philosophy.

Reader, if you are inclined to profit by this little narrative, I need not write out any other moral than the injunction of Scripture, "Go and do likewise."

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"Ned, who is that girl I saw you walking with?"

"Miss Hogg."

"Hogg, Hogg—well she's to be pitied for having such a name."

"So I think," rejoined Ned. "I pitied her so much that I offered her mine, and she is going to take it presently."

From Dickens' Household Words.

## HOW TO BE IDOLIZED.

The hyperbole of being "idolized" was never, perhaps, made a literal truth in so striking a manner as is shown in the following story; for which we are indebted to a French author.

In 1818, the good ship "Dido" left the Mauritius, on her voyage to Sumatra. She had a cargo of French manufactures on board, which her captain was to barter for coffee and spice with the nabobs of the Sunda isles. After a few days' sail, the vessel was becalmed; and both passengers and crew were put on short allowance of provisions and water.

Preserved meats, fruits, chocolate, fine flour, and live-stock, were all exhausted, with the exception of one patriarchal cock, who, perched on the main yard, was mourning his devasted harem, like Mourad Bey after the battle of the Pyramids.

The ship's cook, Neptune, a Madagascar negro, received orders one morning, to prepare this bird for dinner; and once more the hungry denizens of the state-cabin snuffed up the delicious odor of roast fowl. The captain took a nap, in order to cheat his appetite until dinner-time; and the chief mate hovered like a guardian-angel, round the caboose, watching lest any audacious spoiler should lay violent hands on the precious dainty.

Suddenly, a cry of terror and despair issued from the cook's cabin, and Neptune himself rushed out, the picture of affright, with both hands twisted convulsively in the sooty wool that covered his head. What was the matter? Alas! in an ill-starred hour, the cook had slumbered on his post, and the fowl was burnt to a cinder.

A fit of rage, exasperated by hunger and a tropical sun, is a fearful thing. The mate, uttering an imprecation, seized a large knife, and rushed at Neptune. At that moment, one of the passengers, named Louis Bergaz, interposed to ward off the blow. The negro was saved, but his preserver received the point of the steel in his wrist, and his blood flowed freely. With much difficulty the other passengers succeeded in preventing him, in his turn, from attacking the mate; but, at length, peace was restored, the aggressor having apologized for his violence. As to poor Neptune, he fell on his knees, and kissed and embraced the feet of his protector.

In a day or two the breeze sprang up, and the "Dido" speedily reached Sumatra.

Four years afterwards, it happened, one day, that Louis Bergaz was dining at the public table of an English boarding-house at Batavia. Amongst the guests were two learned men who had been sent out by the British Government to inspect the countries lying near the equator.

During dinner, the name of Bergaz happening to be pronounced distinctly by one of his acquaintances at the opposite side of the table the oldest of the *savans* looked up from his place, and asked, quickly,

"Who owns the name of Bergaz?"

"I do."

"Curious enough," said the *savant*, "you bear the name as a god of Madagascar."

"Have they a god called Bergaz?" asked Louis smiling.

"Yes. And if you like, after dinner, I will show you an article on the subject, which I published in an English scientific journal."

Louis thanked him; and afterwards read as follows:—

"The population of Madagascar consists of a mixture of Africans, Arabs, and the aboriginal inhabitants. These latter occupy the kingdom of the Anas, and are governed by a queen. The Malagasys differ widely from the Ethiopian race, both in their physical and moral characteristics. They are hospitable and humane, but extremely warlike, because a successful foray furnishes them with slaves. It is a mistake to believe that the Malagasys worship the devil, and that they have at Teintingua a tree consecrated to the Evil One. They have but one temple, dedicated to the god Bergaz (*beer* source, or well, in the Chaldean, and *gaz*, light, in the Malagasy tongue.) To this divinity they are ardently devoted, and at stated periods offer him the sacrifice of a cock, as the ancient Greeks did to Æsculapius. So true it is that the languages and superstitions of all lands and ages are linked together by mysterious bonds which neither time nor distance can destroy."

Louis Bergaz thought the latter philosophical reflection very striking.

"You can scarcely imagine," said his companion, "how important these remote analogies, traced out by us with so much labor and fatigue, are to the advancement of science."

Bergaz bowed, and was silent.

The cares of a busy commercial life soon caused him to forget both the philosopher and his own idol namesake.

After the lapse of about two years, Bergaz set out to purchase ebony at Cape St. Maria, in Madagascar; but a violent tempest forced the vessel to stop at Simpai, on the Avas Coast. While the crew were busy refitting the ship, Bergaz started off to explore the interior of the country. There are no carnivorous wild beasts in Madagascar; but there is abundance of game to tempt the sportsman; and Louis, with his gun on his shoulder, followed the chase of patridges, quails and pheasants, for several miles, until he reached the border of a thick bamboo jungle.

There he saw a number of the natives prostrated before the entrance of a large hut. They were singing, with one accord, a monotonous sort of a hymn, whose burden was the word "Bergaz!" so distinctly pronounced, that Louis immediately recollected the account given him by the philosopher in Batavia.

Impelled by a very natural curiosity, he stepped forward and peeped into the temple. No attempt had been made to ornament its four walls, built of bamboo, cemented with clay; but, in the centre of the floor stood, on a pedestal, a statue of the god Bergaz, and Louis was greatly struck with his appearance. The idol, although far from being a finished work of art, was yet far superior in form and workmanship to the ordinary divinities of savage nations. The figure represented a man, dressed in European costume, with a wide straw hat on his head, and a striped muslin cravat round his neck. He was standing in the attitude of one who is intercepting a blow, and his right hand was stained with blood. There was even an attempt, Louis Bergaz thought, to imitate his own features; and the god had thick black whiskers, meeting under his chin, precisely such as Louis had worn in 1818. The dress, too, resembled his own; and the cravat, marked in the corner L. B., was one which he had given Neptune the cook. In a few minutes a procession of natives entered the temple; they kindled a fire in a sort of chafing-dish; and placing on it a dead cock, burnt the sacrifice before their god, amid loud acclamation. Bergaz, unluckily, was not able to preserve his gravity during this pious ceremonial. He burst into a fit of laughter, and was instantly seized by the offended worshippers. With shouts of rage they about to sacrifice him to their outraged deity, when a noise of cymbals announced the approach of the Chief of the tribe. The high priest met him at the door, and announced the sacrilegious conduct of the stranger.

The incensed chieftain seized a Malayan *crease*, and ran to take vengeance on the offender. Bergaz turned and looked at him; each uttered a cry of surprise; the next moment, the chief was embracing the feet of Louis.

"Neptune, old fellow! what is all this?" asked Bergaz, pointing to the figure. "Bergaz is my god!" cried the negro, striking his breast. Then, to the unbounded astonishment of all present, the European and the chief walked off lovingly together towards the palace of the latter.

On their way thither, Neptune related his history to his friend. The powerful Radamas, sovereign of Madagascar, had concluded a treaty of peace with his enemy Rene. The wife of the latter, being a woman of genius, was named queen of the Anas, by an edict of Randama; and this lady was the sister of Neptune, ex-cook of the Dido.

No sooner was she seated on the throne than she released her brother from his menial situation, and gave him absolute authority over the small province of Simpai.

Neptune's first act was to endeavor to manifest his gratitude, after the strange fashion of his people, to his protector Bergaz; and we may fancy how cordial was the reception, how warm and affectionate the welcome, bestowed on the living benefactor, whose wooden semblance he and his people worshipped as a god. The grateful negro loaded him with presents, and sent his most skilful workmen to assist in repairing the ship. Probably, to this day, the god Bergaz may still be worshipped in Simpai; and the Æsculapian cock may still excite the wonder and fill the note books of travelling philosophers.

# Sabbath Reading.

## SPRING.

BY REV. R. C. TRENCH.

Who was it that so lately said,
All pulses in thine heart were dead,
Old earth, that now in festal robes
Appearest, as a bride new wed?
O, wrapped so late in winding sheet,
Thy winding sheet, O, where is fled?
Lo! 'tis an emerald carpet now,
Where the young monarch, Spring, may tread;
He comes,—and a defeated king,
Old Winter, to the hills is fled.
The warm wind broke his frosty spear,
And loosed the helmet from his head;
And the weak showers of arrowy sleet
From his strong-holds has vainly sped.

All that was sleeping is awake,
And all is living that was dead.
Who listens now can hear the streams
Leap tinkling from their pebbly bed,
Or see them from their fetters free,
Like silver snakes the meadows thread;
The joy, the life, the hope of earth,
They slept awhile, they were not dead;
O, thou, who say'st thy sore heart ne'er
With verdure can again be spread;
O, thou, who mournest them that sleep,
Low lying in an earthly bed;
Look out on this reviving world,
And be new hopes within thee bred!

From the Home Journal.

## TO A BROTHER.

Say not so carelessly, dear brother mine,
That to thy stay on earth the end is set;
Too closely linked are other lives with thine—
God knows! dear one, I cannot spare thee yet.
And ever, when, reminding me of thee,
The star of love shines brightly forth at even,
My heart's deep prayer arises fervently—
"May it be late ere thou return to heaven."

Late, in a life that would be lone without thee;
Late, in a day whose morning yet is bright;
Not while the hopes that love has wreathed about thee,
Shed on my heart so rich and pure a light,
E'en tho' the kindred angels wait for thee,
And hope to see thy earthly fetters riven.
Dearest, as thou art all the world to me,
"May it be late ere thou return to heaven."

But when I reach that better world afar,
Which shall redeem the sad mistake of this,
Where, if thou wert not, I should miss the star
That gave to earth all it contained of bliss—
When, in thy early and celestial home,
From whence to us the spirit-life was given,
The one who loves thee waits for thee to come,—
Dearest one, mayst thou then return to heaven!

## THE UNFADING HEART.

An old man walked near a time-worn church, having gone thither to visit the grave of one long departed. He had been weeping; and as he turned his eyes heavenward, tears glistened therein. He wore in a button-hole a faded ribbon, which ever and anon he looked upon, then again lifted his face to the skies, muttered some soft words of love, and continued weeping.

Some children standing by derided the old man, saying, "Father, give us thy ribbon; it is old and can be of no worth to thee." But the old man clasped the ribbon in his hands, and thought sadly of one he loved, who died while her bridal garments still adorned her.

They had loved long and truly, and had married in the full vigor of their youth. But as they were returning from church they chanced to meet a rush of people, who were being driven before the soldiery in one of those *emeutes* for which France is so notorious. The married pair were riding in a car, when the report of musketry was heard, the bridegroom became excited, and stretching out of the window, he marked the tumult for a moment, then turned to calm the fears of his wife. Alas! the quiet of death was already upon her—a bullet had entered her young heart; and there she leaned, as before she sat—a sweet smile upon her face, her lips still warm, but dead!

On that unhappy morning, the old man took a ribbon from her breast, and ever—night and day—he had worn it near his heart. Sixty years had passed since then, but he had never sought another love. But, gazing upon the ribbon, he saw her he loved ever by his side. And when the children derided him, he meekly replied—"The heart, my dear children, is not like a ribbon. No! no! believe me, the heart never grows old."

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Slow Growth of Character. A mature Christian character is not an instantaneous creation, but a growth, a development. "First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear." As the mind has to be cultivated, so the character must be perfected, by degrees. Indeed, as a perfect character is the noblest thing under the sun, it is the longest in maturing. Even death does not finish the work.—Then the spirit is freed from sin. But the higher development of character will go on with the expansion of the mind through eternity. We cannot then become perfect in a day. Leviathan is not so tamed. A man who has been accustomed all his life to act from selfish calculations, does not begin at once to act from motives purely good and religious. Nor is Christian perfection a mere rhapsody of the mind, to be attained by an act of contemplation. We need something more than the wings of faith, or of imagination, to bear us to the summit of that mount. The Celestial City is on the top of a hill, and we must go up on foot. We must *walk* the heavenly road. We cannot fly. Step by step, picking stones out of the way, and singing as we go, must we climb the mount of God.

[Evangelist.

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True eloquence consists in saying all that is necessary, and nothing more.


## WHAT DR. ORDWAY'S HUMOR DISCOVERY

*WAS DONE, AND WILL DO.*

As a general rule it will be found that the worst Scrofula can be cured by the use of from two to seven bottles.

Salt Rheum requires about the same number.

Nursing Sore Mouth, from one to three bottles.

The worst cases of Canker, from one to three. Two cases have been known of Canker extending through the stomach and bowels, and inducing a complication of maladies, that required—one five, the other seven.

Jaundice, Drowsiness, &c., require from one to half a dozen bottles to effect a cure, according as the disease has advanced in the system.

The worst Rheumatism is cured, and driven from the system, by the use of from two to six bottles.

Pimples in the face, and Humor, are generally cured by from one to three bottles, though some very bad cases have been found requiring from four to six bottles.

Humor in the eyes, redness and soreness of the eyes and eye lids, are cured by using one to three bottles.

Blotches on the head, and scald head, are always cured by the use of from one to three bottles.

C. W. ATWELL, under U. S. Hotel, Portland, General Agent for Maine; and sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere. 14tf


To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE undersigned, Guardian of MARIA E. SMITH, minor heir of BETSEY SMITH, late of Monmouth, in said County, deceased,

*Respectfully represents*, That said minor is seized and possessed of the following described Real Estate, viz:—Her interest in the homestead of said deceased, situate in said Monmouth;—That an advantageous offer has been made for the same, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be put out on interest for the benefit of said minor. He therefore prays that License may be granted him to sell and convey the above described Real Estate to the person making said offer, according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

HENRY P. TORSEY.

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of April*, 1855.

On the Petition aforesaid, *Ordered*, That notice be given by publishing a copy of this petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the fourth Monday of May next, at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest—J. Burton, Register.
Copy of Petition and order of Court.
Attest.—J. Burton, *Register*. 19

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1855.

DAVID DUTTON, guardian of OLIVE DUTTON, of Augusta, in said County, minor, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said Ward for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Court of Probate to be held at Augusta, in said County on the fourth Monday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

A true copy—Attest: J. Burton, *Register*. 19

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1855, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of ELISHA J. HOLMES, late of Waterville, in said County, deceased, having been presented by ISAIAH HOLMES, the Executor therein named, for Probate:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest—J. Burton, *Register*.
A true copy. *Attest*—J. Burton, *Register*. 19

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1855.

URIAH A. FOLGER, Executor of the last Will and Testament of NATHANIEL C. DUTTON, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of administration of the Estate of said deceased, for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

A true copy—Attest: J. Burton, *Register*. 19

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1855.

JOHN W. DUNHAM, Guardian of NATHANIEL GURNEY, of Fayette, in said county, non compos, having presented his second account of Guardianship of said Ward, for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 4th Monday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

A true copy—Attest: J. Burton, *Register*. 19

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of *JOHN B. GRAY, late of Vassalboro'*,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to J. WESLEY GRAY.

April 23, 1855. 19

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of *ABIJAH UPHAM, late of Readfield*,

in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to JOSEPH A. SANBORN.

April 9, 1855. 19

To the County Commissioners of the Counties of Kennebec and Lincoln.

THE undersigned, citizens of the towns of Pittston and Whitefield, respectfully represent, that the public road, as now traveled, from King's Mills in Whitefield to West Pittston Village, is circuitous and hilly, and the public convenience and accommodation require a more direct and easy route between the points before named.

They therefore request your honorable boards to lay out and establish a County road from the dwelling house of Newell Carleton in Whitefield, to the Gardiner and Pittston Bridge in Pittston, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

SAMUEL G. BAILEY, and 38 others.

Pittston, March 26, 1855. 19

STATE OF MAINE.

*KENNEBEC, SS.—Board of County Commissioners, April Session*, 1855.

On the Petition aforesaid, satisfactory evidence having been received that the Petitioners are responsible and ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in said Petition, it is *Ordered*, that the County Commissioners of the County of Lincoln be requested to meet the Commissioners of this County at King's Mills in Whitefield in said County of Lincoln, on Tuesday, the 19th day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M.; for the purpose of thence proceeding to view the route mentioned in said Petition; immediately after which view, a hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had, and such further measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall adjudge to be proper.—And it is further ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested, of the time, place and purposes of said meeting, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this order thereon, to be served upon the County Attorney and chairman of the County Commissioners of said County of Lincoln, and upon the respective clerks of the towns of Whitefield and Pittston, and also posted up in three public places in each of said towns, and published in the Kennebec Journal, being the public newspaper issued by the printer to the State, and in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in the County of Kennebec, and in the Lincoln Democrat, printed in the County of Lincoln. All of said notices to be served, posted up and published thirty days at least before the time of said meeting; that all corporations and persons interested may attend and be heard if they see cause.

Attest—William M Stratton, *Clerk*.

A true copy of the Petition and order of Court thereon.
Attest:—W. M. Stratton, *Clerk*.
19

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Kennebec.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of the town of Vassalboro' in said County, would respectfully represent, that being aggrieved by the refusal of said town to discontinue a certain town way in said Vassalboro', commencing at a point on the west side of the County road leading from Winslow to Augusta, at or near the dwelling house lately occupied by Dea. James Thatcher, thence westerly to the Kennebec river, commonly known as the "Thatcher Road," would request your body to examine the location of said town way, and after due notice and hearing of all parties interested, order such way or any part thereof as may seem most advisable, to be discontinued. And, as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray. (Signed) EBENR. PRAY,

Vassalboro', April 13, 1855. and 31 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

*KENNEBEC, SS.—Board of County Commissioners, April Session*, 1855.

On the foregoing Petition, satisfactory evidence having been received that the Petitioners are responsible and ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in said Petition, it is *Ordered*, that thirty days previous notice be given, that the County Commissioners will meet at JOHN STURGIS', in Vassalboro', on Monday, the eleventh day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M.; and thence proceed to view the route mentioned in said Petition, and immediately afterwards hear the parties and their witnesses, and then take such further measures in the premises as may be adjudged proper. Said notice to be given by serving attested copies of said Petition and this order thereon, upon the clerk of the town of Vassalboro', and by posting up such copies in three public places in said town, and by publishing the same in the Maine Farmer, a public newspaper printed in said County; that all persons and corporations interested may attend and be heard if they think proper.

Attest:—W. M. Stratton, *Clerk*.

A true copy of the Petition and order of Court thereon.
Attest:—W. M Stratton, *Clerk*.
19


## NOTICE.

E. JOSEPH begs leave to inform his friends that he has closed up his Clothing business and Manufacturing of Clothing for the present, on account of ill health. All work, not returned yet, will be expected back within a fortnight at Mr. B. R. Flagg's store, where they receive their pay.

All bills are left with Messrs. W. Joseph & Co., and all indebted are requested to call there for an early settlement.

Mr. B. R. FLAGG will continue the business, at the old